

## Thatcher firm in face of US sanction vote

Mrs Thatcher said that despite the US Congress vote, she had no intention of imposing tough sanctions on Pretoria. In South Africa, black groups hailed the vote as a breakthrough in the worldwide campaign against apartheid.

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

The Prime Minister has no intention of softening her opposition towards sanctions against South Africa in the light of the United States Senate vote imposing a tough new package of measures on the Pretoria Government, it was disclosed yesterday.

She believes that the American move, which overturns President Reagan's veto and now becomes law, erodes the possibility of applying friendly persuasion to end the apartheid system.

She also considers there is much hypocrisy in the international sanctions debate, for instance, the African front-line states reluctant to translate their rhetoric into action against Pretoria.

There seems little doubt that Britain is becoming increasingly isolated for its refusal to turn the economic screw on President Botha's Government.

The Senate vote is also likely to exacerbate tensions between Downing Street and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, who favours a stiffer line against South Africa.

The Foreign Office yesterday described the American package as a "move in the right direction" while

emphasizing that all countries were free to come to their own policy towards Pretoria.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, said: "Mrs Thatcher is now totally stranded, as I said she was going to be."

"I would like to think she would, on this particular case, follow the Americans... I doubt it, however, because she has got the most perverse desire to give comfort to Mr Botha and the apartheid regime."

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, echoed Mr Kinnock's assessment: "Yet again we are being treated to the unifying spectacle of Mrs Thatcher standing side by side with President Reagan in splendid isolation while Western public opinion is overwhelmingly in favour of sanctions."

Government sources retailed by pointing out that Britain's refusal to endorse a ban on coal imports at the EEC meeting of foreign ministers in Brussels last month was backed by West Germany and Portugal.

The American package includes an embargo on imports of coal, iron, steel, uranium, agricultural produce and textiles — far tougher than EEC

action which is limited to iron and steel.

It also ends all new US investments and loans to South Africa and severs air links between the two countries.

JOHANNESBURG: Black political groups, trade unions and church leaders yesterday welcomed the Congress decision saying it was a breakthrough in the international campaign against apartheid (Michael Hornsby writes).

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, said the move was now on the South African Government to "take the action we have all been advocating" for sanctions to be lifted.

"The Senate has taken a moral decision. This is not anti-South African action, it is anti-injustice, anti-apartheid. It is pro-South Africa. It is for justice, freedom and democracy," he declared.

The Moderator of the mixed-race Coloured branch of the Dutch Reformed Church, Dr Allan Rossel, Pretoria's side, said the over-riding of President Reagan's

Continued on page 20, col 6

## Pretoria moves to defeat air ban

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

South Africa is to increase the number of flights to London in a bid to get round the ban on direct air links with the United States.

British Airways is almost certain to follow suit if the number of passengers flying from Johannesburg to New York via London justifies it.

South African Airways flies four times a week between Johannesburg and New York, using Boeing 747 jumbo jets. Under the terms of an American embargo they will have to stop by the end of the month when air traffic licences are withdrawn.

A South African Airways spokesman said last night: "We will be re-routing our passengers to New York via London, Frankfurt, Zurich and Lisbon. They will be booked on to other airlines as seats are available."

"Because of the number of passengers which are going to be diverted in this way there will be a need for further aircraft on those routes."

South African Airways, which has a monopoly on the Johannesburg to New York route since PanAm withdrew two years ago, flies about 100,000 passengers a year between South Africa and the United States.

There will be considerable potential for airlines such as British Airways and British Caledonian to pick up those passengers in London and take them on to any destination in America.

Although South Africa was claiming last night that the ban would not hurt the national airline, it will lead to a reduction in revenue just at a time when SAA was turning the corner from huge losses towards some profitability.

The airline operates seven flights a week to Britain, while British Airways flies to South Africa nine times a week. Under the terms of the agreement either airline is free to operate as many flights as it likes, provided there is a rough balance in seats available to each carrier.

British Airways, concerned that further embargoes may be placed on its South African operations, has asked the Civil Aviation Authority for a licence to fly to the neighbouring country of Botswana.

British Caledonian has made a similar application but claims that this is nothing to do with sanctions.

from the conference, stage-managed in unprecedented fashion to avoid damaging disruption, having secured overwhelming backing for all its main policy shifts.

The party has moved to the left on defence, on which it now has an unqualified non-nuclear policy.

But it has moved quietly to the right on other issues. Outright nationalization has been replaced by a concept called social ownership, union ballots on strikes and executive elections have been backed.

The Labour leadership suffered one of its few defeats of the week yesterday when the conference blocked moves to change the means of selecting MPs before the next election.

South Africa's route to the USA

PRE-SANCTIONS: Johannesburg to New York via London, Frankfurt, Zurich and Lisbon.

POST-SANCTIONS: Increased flights to Europe.



Still the best: Jack Nicklaus, who earlier this week announced his retirement from full-time tournament golf, on his way to victory over José-Maria Olazabal in the Suntory world match play championship at Westworth yesterday (Photograph: Ian Stewart Report, page 40)

## Ferry strike talks called for today

By Tim Jones

As wildcat strikes disrupted Sealink's cross Channel and other ferry services yesterday, senior officials of the company agreed to meet National Union of Seamen leaders in London today to discuss an end to the dispute.

Although the result of a strike ballot of 2,600 Sealink employees will not be known until Monday or Tuesday, crewmen at Folkestone, Dover, Harwich and Holyhead yesterday refused to operate the ferries.

Their colleagues at Weymouth, Portsmouth, Guernsey and Cherbourg were continuing to occupy four other ships.

Mr Sam McCuskie, deputy general secretary of the NUS, said yesterday: "There will be industrial action, but because of the law it will not be all-out action. It will be wildcat strikes."

The union decided to recommend strike action after the company's decision to cut nearly 500 jobs in the wake of

a merger with Channel Island Ferries.

More than 120 of the threatened jobs are held by members of the merchant navy officers' union, also holding a ballot on industrial action.

NUS officials failed yesterday morning to get the crew of the Corbiere at Portsmouth to join the protest. Sailings from Fishguard, Isle of Man, Isle of Wight and Stranraer were operating normally yesterday.

The NUS claimed that 10 of Sealink's 20 ferries operating out of British ports were affected by the dispute.

A national rail strike could be called next week in support of the seamen, Mr Jimmy Knapp, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said yesterday (Richard Evans writes).

His surprise threat was made during the closing stages of the Labour conference in Blackpool, when he disclosed that 100 of his members were amongst those dismissed.

## Rates fear as pound falls again

By Richard Thomson

The pound suffered again on the foreign exchanges yesterday as it fell to new lows in the absence of central bank support.

The money markets are still anticipating a rise in base rates, perhaps as early as next week, to support sterling despite the determination of the Government to hold the present level.

The pound fell to DM2.8711, a record low, from the previous low level of DM2.871 — on Thursday, its trade-weighted index, measuring sterling against a basket of currencies, also reached a new low for the third time this week, at 68.0, down 0.1 from the previous day, before recovering to close at 68.2. Another fall, page 21

## Celtic face fear over Chernobyl

Celtic, drawn yesterday to play the Soviet side Dynamo Kiev in the second round of the European Cup, may request UEFA to switch the second leg of the tie.

The Scottish champions were advised by the Foreign Office that Kiev was still a no go area for visitors because of the effects of the Chernobyl disaster.

Mr David Hay, the Celtic manager, said he had expressed concern about the effects of radiation at Kiev when the draw was known and the club will listen to government advice before they make plans to fly to Russia on November 5.

A Celtic spokesman said last night that his club would be relieved if the game were switched to another venue.

## Labour confident of outright victory

By Philip Webster and Martin Fletcher

The Labour Party yesterday rounded off its most successful conference in years with a confident Mr Neil Kinnock declaring that it could now win an outright victory at the next general election.

After a week which has seen Labour achieve a genuine unity for the first time in a decade, Mr Kinnock's judgement was shared by shadow cabinet colleagues who hitherto privately declared such an outcome to be impossible.

Mr Kinnock, who ends the conference in a position of impregnable authority, said that he was ready for a general election at any time, and the sooner the better.

He said that Labour had achieved a "solid and determined" unity, "if it was cosmetic it would not be worth much, it would not withstand the first pressure. This unity will withstand all pressures."

He repeated his pledge not to enter a coalition with the Alliance parties. "What we then inherit will be an economic disaster, and sitting around waiting for the needs of this David or that David would be daft."

Mr Kinnock said: "We can

win the next general election outright. People who thought that totally unlikely three years ago are now having to change their tune."

Bucked by the final rout of the Liverpool Militants, the Labour leadership emerged

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## 'Sick' firemen investigated

By a Staff Reporter

A special team advised by Scotland Yard has been investigating injury claims by London firemen totalling £4-million over the past year.

The team was formed when current injury claims reached a total of £1.5-million in personal injury claims and £2.5-million in communication pensions.

A spokesman for the London Fire Brigade said that between 12 to 20 cases had been investigated so far and

six claims had been contested. As a result, one fireman who had claimed £90,000 was eventually awarded only £6,000.

The surveillance unit used an unmarked van to observe the supposedly ill firefighters at home. In the three months since the investigation was launched 250 people were off sick and claiming from the brigade.

The spokesman said that the brigade was "extremely concerned" about high levels

of injury and long-term sickness.

Although many of the £4-million pound claims were "genuine", there had been allegations in the past which gave rise to suspicion about some claims.

"Some members were claiming that they were barely fit to walk down the street, let alone work. But the investigators found them walking their dogs, working on their cars and generally getting up to some strenuous exercise," the spokesman said.

## Prim resort awaits Tories with guns and dogs

By Philip Jacobson

It seemed all wrong, on a glorious autumn day by the seaside, to be talking of bomb squads and sniffer dogs, of rooftop marksmen and armed police patrols.

But this was Bournemouth on the eve of the Conservative Party conference and ever since that bomb went off at Brighton, along the coast to the east, gatherings of this nature, are, alas, to be accompanied by security operations of ever-increasing scope, complexity and cost.

Certainly Bournemouth — quiet, prosperous, dare one even say a little prim? — will never have seen anything like it. The Young Conservatives were here a couple of years ago, the Labour Party last year.

But this is going to be the government, the Lady herself, her ministers, MPs and hard-core supporters, probably the last gathering of the faithful before the next general election.

At the very least, this is going to mean a week of disruptions, and diversions, closures and checkpoints for the town and its people. That does not exactly thrill the average resident.

Bournemouth may attract large numbers of holiday-makers every year, but in strikes one as an essential place, not at all like raffish Brighton (there are no jokes about naughty weekends in Boscombe).

There is also local concern about the cost of all this

security. Inside estimates reckon about £1 million, to be split equally between the county of Dorset, that is to say the ratepayers, and the central government.

After a rotten summer season, a lot of people here are counting the pennies, unlike the Conservative Party, which is believed to be getting the Conference Centre for free.

"We just hope the delegates will do their bit and push some cash around town," the owner of one smart restaurant said. "We did not exactly get filthy rich on the Labour lot last year."

Such matters of commerce, do not, of course, concern the Dorset police force, getting ready for the sort of week that gives all concerned an extra set of ulcers.

Standing on the steps outside the Bournemouth International Centre, built, appropriately enough, in the red brick bunker-style, the county's urbane Chief Constable, Mr Brian Weight, assured journalists that he intended to make Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her followers "as safe as is humanely possible in the context of a public gathering."

Yes, there would be police riflemen squinting through telescopic sights on roofs near by. Yes, everyone checking into local hotels was already being given the once-over, and everyone coming in and out of the conference would be searched thoroughly.

Yes, a significant number of police officers on duty next week would be

carrying handguns.

There was absolutely no truth, Mr Weight assured us, flicking a speck of his dashing cut-pinstriped suit, in rumours that men of the Special Boat Squadron would be standing by offshore.

The photographers were then allowed to shoot a few frames of Blue, a friendly Springer spaniel who will be hard at work sniffing for explosives from Monday.

Over the road in the famous Winter Gardens, late holiday-makers dozed in the sun and Bournemouth's well-dressed matrons made their rounds of the smart shopping arcades.

One of Mr Weight's colleagues gave a would-be swimmer the bad news that the centre's excellent pool was off-limits.

## Finance package favours police

By Hugh Clayton

The Government told councils yesterday that it would contribute an extra £1,000 million to their spending next year. It also included in a complicated package of financial measures an important stimulus for English councils to spend more on the recruitment of police officers.

That set the police apart from other local government services for which ministers decided that councils did not need to spend as much as they were expected to.

The police were removed from restraints placed on other services after negotiations between the Department of the Environment and the Home Office.

The total establishment for the 43 non-metropolitan police forces in England and Wales in July this year was 63,468. The number of officers available for ordinary police duties was only 62,973. Although illness and secondment explained some of the discrepancy, most of it was caused by a shortage of officers below establishment.

Although total police manpower has risen slightly this year after a slight drop in 1985, the number of police cadets has dropped steadily from more than two million five years ago to fewer than 350,000 this year.

The local government finance package announced yesterday by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, continues the Government's policy of maintaining its share of council spending at 46 per cent after cutting it steadily in the early 1980s. The package also added 3.75 per cent to current council spending for next year to bring it up to £25,200 million.

"This settlement should, on average, allow no or very low increases in rate bills if local authorities budget reasonably," Mr Ridley said.

Council finance specialists, who began the long task of working out the impact of the settlement in individual town halls, suggested yesterday that it would have the same effect as the package now operating — that of channelling some grant away from the shires to the inner cities.

But they agreed that the overall effect of the changes planned by Mr Ridley for next year would be less harsh than those of the early 1980s. In the past two years the Conservatives have suffered a steady series of defeats in council elections, and have lost control of several former bastions including Devon and the London borough of Hillingdon.

But Mr Ridley made it clear that overspending would continue to be penalized through the rate-capping of 20 Labour-led authorities.

## Exclusive next week



## In schools, out schools

Finding a school can be a lottery, with crucial facts hard to get. The Times serialises a book which gets behind the glossy brochures to ask key questions:

● At up to £5,000 a year, are you likely to get value for money?

● Just how good is the headmaster?

● What results does the school achieve? What are its hidden weaknesses?

## Mansell, by Hunt



James Hunt, Britain's last Formula One world champion, with a unique insider's view of Nigel Mansell, favourite this year

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GL31

## Portfolio — Gold — £28,000 to be won

There is £28,000 to be won today in The Times Portfolio Gold competition. The weekly prize is £24,000, treble the usual amount because of two previous weeks without winners, and there is the daily prize of £4,000.

Yesterday's daily total was £5,000 because there was no winner on Thursday and was shared by two readers: Mr R. Newman of Burnley, Lancs, and Mrs R.M. Beech of Lechlade, Glos. Details, page 3.

Portfolio lists, pages 20, 25; rules and how to play, page 38.

## Hostage in video plea

The kidnappers of Mr Terry Anderson, the US journalist abducted 19 months ago in Beirut, have released a video tape in which he appeals to President Reagan to help US hostages in Lebanon. Page 5

## TIMES BUSINESS

### In the pipeline

After TSB the City is now speculating on the share that investors can expect from the British Gas flotation. Family Money, pages 26 to 33

### THE inquiry

Trusthouse Forte's £200 million purchase of the Happy Eater chain of roadside restaurants from Hanson Trust is to be investigated by the Monopolies Commission. Page 21

## TIMES SPORT

### Rugby ban

The Welsh Rugby Union has suspended for the rest of the season David Bishop, the Pontypool scrum half, who broke the jaw of a Newport player. Page 40

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## NEWS SUMMARY

## 'Adopt a head' companies told

Companies should develop much stronger links with schools and if necessary adopt a head teacher, Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education, said yesterday (Mark Dowd writes). "Very few employers have friends who are teachers," he said.

Addressing a gathering of industrialists in London, he said there were many people in industry who criticized the output of schools and yet rarely visited them or bothered to find out what was going on in them.

"I want to see more employers becoming involved with schools, finding out what goes on in the classroom and discovering how they can help."

Mr Baker is expected to announce, at the Conservative Party conference in Bournemouth next Tuesday, the creation of 20 high technology schools of excellence in inner cities.

## 'Onedin' port sold Hooligan appeal

Charlestown, the Cornish port featured in the *The Onedin Line* television series, has been sold for more than £2 million.

Control of the 18th century village, which includes about 160 properties and houses, has been bought by the local Crowder family for more than 150 years through their shareholding in the Charlestown Estate Company.

The new owners, who include Lord Shaftesbury, do not plan to develop the village near St Austell, which is a tourist attraction.

Bradford police released video tapes and photographs yesterday of supporters of the Leeds team who started a fire two weeks ago when they pushed over a fish and chip van.

They appealed for anyone who recognized the supporters to contact them.

"These people must be known to friends and family." More than 60 arrests were made at the game, which was halted as panic-stricken fans spilled on to the pitch because of the intense smoke.

## Khan's final appeal

The leader of the Kashmir Liberation Front in Britain yesterday lost his High Court battle to stay in this country. Mr Amanullah Khan, who has lived in Britain since 1976, has one last chance to appeal.

Mr Khan, of Luton, was last month acquitted of possessing explosive substances with intent to endanger life, but after the case he was served with a notice of intention to deport him on the grounds of national security.

His counsel Lord Gifford QC said the order was signed by the Home Secretary but the decision to serve it was made by a member of his staff, rendering it invalid.

Mr Justice Simon Brown said the preliminary decision was properly converted into a final decision.

## US role for actor

Colm Wilkinson, the Irish actor and singer, (right) has been chosen to lead an otherwise all-American cast when the musical *Les Misérables* transfers to Broadway early next year (Gavin Bell writes).

He has been playing the lead role in the Royal Shakespeare Company production in the West End and was selected for the part in spite of strong competition from leading American stars.

*Les Misérables* has advance bookings for a year-long run in New York and Washington.



## Soap pair beat royals

The public life of *Lofy* and *Michelle of EastEnders* has beaten the private life of the Prince and Princess of Wales in the television ratings.

Tuesday's edition of the BBC1 soap opera topped the ratings with 21.7 million viewers. An audience of 18.65 million watched on Thursday when *Lofy* was joined at the altar. The second part of the television story of the Prince and Princess of Wales, in *Prince of Wales*, made by ITN, had an audience of 18.45 million on Monday last week.

## Overtime ban threat to Rover recovery

By Craig Seton

Production of Rover's new flagship car, the Rover 800, was halted yesterday when supplies of electrical components to the state-owned car makers ran out.

Assembly of the car, which is in short supply at British dealers, was stopped at the plant at Cowley, Oxfordshire, because an overtime ban by

drivers employed by the component supplier, Lucas, in support of a claim, stopped delivery of headlamps and rear light units.

Rover executives are alarmed that production of the Rover 800 could be affected again next week if the Lucas overtime ban continues.

The shortage of components

worked yesterday to about 1,000 workers being laid off at the Rover plant at Longbridge, Birmingham. Production of Metro and Mini 600s and Rover 200s was lost.

The lost production and layoffs came only a week after the company announced a half-year loss of £60 million and only 10 days before the motor show at the National Ex-

hibition Centre in Birmingham, where great attention will be focused on Britain's largest volume car maker.

Cowley produces 600 Rover 800s each week. Dealers have told the company that they can sell as many as they can get. The car is due to be launched early next year in the lucrative United States market, where up to 30,000 are

expected to be sold in the first year.

Mr Bob Dale, managing director of Lucas Electrical, yesterday met officials representing 11,000 workers throughout the UK. He said that further talks on their pay claim would not take place until industrial action had been halted.

Japan sales drive, page 22

## US studying nuclear arms relocation if ordered out

By Peter Davenport, Defence Correspondent

American officials conceded yesterday that all their nuclear weapons could be removed from Britain within a year if a Labour Government issued the orders on taking office.

It would, according to sources, be "very difficult but not impossible".

However rather than simply ship the weapons across the Atlantic, the administration would seek to negotiate to put many of them in other Nato countries.

But the inevitable boost to the anti-nuclear lobby throughout Europe that would flow from such a decision by a British Government would make such negotiations highly sensitive.

According to one source the fear is that a British decision to opt out of the nuclear club would "open the flood gates" and that the Americans could find themselves fighting to maintain existing numbers of weapons, let alone persuade administrations, wary of adverse public reaction, to accept more.

Publicly, senior members of the administration in Washington will continue to issue warnings of the dangers they see in a British non-nuclear defence policy, but privately they do not expect to change the mind of Mr Neil Kinnock and his colleagues.

There is a continuing dialogue between senior Labour politicians and officials of the US Embassy in London.

Both sides are apparently anxious to ensure that if the decision comes to order the nuclear weapons out of the country, such a move could be achieved in an orderly manner.

The Americans continue to view Labour's intentions as a serious risk to the stabilisation of the Nato alliance with the added concern that it will steamroller public opinion in the US into calls to disengage from Europe entirely.

The United States has 35,000 service personnel in the United Kingdom. Its main nuclear capable bases include Lakenheath and Upper Heyford, homes of the F-111s; Greenham Common, with its cruise missiles; Holy Loch, with its Poseidon nuclear submarines; and St Margans, for the storage of nuclear depth charges.

In Brussels officials at Nato headquarters are monitoring Labour's plans closely although it was emphasized yesterday that there was no immediate alarm.

Contingency plans for a British rejection of nuclear weapons will be considered.

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## 'More say' in cancer treatment

By Jill Sherman

The 150,000 women in Britain suffering from breast cancer should have a much greater say in their treatment, a group of health experts said in London yesterday.

Women should be aware that there was no evidence that mastectomy or more radical surgery improved survival rates, although this was still the most common form of treatment.

Every year 25,000 women develop breast cancer and more than 15,000 die. But nine out of 10 lumps are benign.

During treatment "the woman's quality of life and self-esteem should be damaged as little as possible. For most this will be limited surgery followed by radiotherapy," the panel concluded, at the end of a conference held by the King's Fund College.

Long-term survival could be improved in pre-menopausal women either by chemotherapy or hormonal drugs. But courses of chemotherapy needed to be six months only, and modern drugs now had fewer side effects than in the past.

Survival rates in post-menopausal women could be improved by courses of the drug tamoxifen.

The panel emphasized that women need to have information available about the treatments available, and offered counselling.

The panel's statement, which was prepared after two days of papers by breast cancer specialists, has been sent to the Department of Health and Social Security.

## School fee 'bias' is denied

By Mark Ellis

A London private school yesterday defended its policy of charging foreign executives of multi-national companies a year's fees in advance for their children's education.

Thomas's London Day Schools was responding at Westminster County Court to an allegation of discrimination. It had introduced a two-tier fee structure, it said, to offset the financial loss caused by parents removing their children at short notice to take up new postings abroad.

Senior Jose Carballo, general manager of the London branch of the Bilbao bank, claims that "discrimination" between resident English parents and foreigners is in breach of the Race Relations Act, 1976.

Mr David Thomas, who with his wife Joanna is joint principal of the 46-pupil school, said about three-quarters of his pupils were English and most of the remainder had foreign parents temporarily based in London.

He said the school was faced with increasing fees in the face of competition to cover the loss caused by overseas parents being moved.

A proposal to have a different level of fees for non-British passport holders produced a "rather pained" response, although it was not intended to discriminate against non-British nationals.

From the start of this year a system of paying a year in advance was introduced, which Mr Thomas said was welcomed by the expatriates. But the rule was not applied to foreign nationals who had lived in Britain for some time.

## Stradivarius mystery



Richard Steel holding the remains of his £20 violin yesterday.

By Robin Young

Richard Steel might have been overjoyed on discovering that his violin bore the label of Antonio Stradivarius - had the instrument not been reduced to matchwood under the wheels of an Alder Valley bus.

The accident happened as Richard, aged 19, returned home from Goldsmiths' College, London. The violin had been bought for him about ten years ago by his father, the composer Christopher Steel, for £20.

Sorting through the fragments, Richard found the base had survived - and there, glued to the inside, was the label, in eighteenth century script and bearing the legend: *Antonius Stradivarius Cremonensis faciebat 1715*.

The year 1715 is one of Stradivarius's most sought-after from it date several of his finest instruments, including the *Alard*, *Il Cremonesi* (in a museum in the maker's home

town), the *Rode*, the *Hochstein*, the *Trifan*, the *Emperor*, and the *Baron Knop*.

The record price for a Stradivarius is £360,000 paid for *La Cathedrale* of 1707, but there was an unsuccessful £280,000 bid for the *Lady Blunt* (1721), at the same Sotheby's sale last year. It is possible Richard had seen £1 million crashed.

Experts consulted him yesterday, saying it was improbable the violin was a Stradivarius. Labels attributing violins to the famous maker are commonplace.

Mr Adam Watson, of Sotheby's musical instrument department, says they see at least 50 a week, and 1715, being a sought after vintage, is most commonly forged dates.

"Most genuine Stradivarius are accompanied by a certificate of authenticity but it is always possible that this is a real one."

As it happens, one Stradi-

varius has survived complete disintegration. The *Red Diamond* of 1732 was swept out to sea off California in the 1950s and found on a beach in pieces. Lovingly restored, it was sold at Sotheby's last year, though not sold, it attracted a £150,000 bid.

"I really hope it was not a Stradivarius," Mr Christopher Steel said yesterday, "because it would be awful if one had been destroyed. All I want is for Richard to get enough compensation so that he can buy a decent violin with which to continue his studies."

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Mr Christopher Steel said yesterday, "because it would be awful







## LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE

## Selection system

## Charter for shipyards

## Travel costs

# No change in reselection until after next election

There will be no change in the method of selecting parliamentary candidates and reselecting MPs until after the next election, the conference insisted at Blackpool yesterday.

Against the advice of the National Executive Committee the conference carried, by 3,549,000 votes to 2,603,000, a composite motion noting that the NEC had set up a working party on proposals for a new system of selection and reselection, and stating that it was essential to maintain the accountability of MPs so as to ensure that the parliamentary party carried out policies decided by the conference.

It recognised that the issue of reselection was complex and that to reopen the issue now would seriously damage party unity and divert the party's energies.

At present the franchise for voting for candidates is confined to constituency management committees, although some party members felt that all members should have a vote.

The NEC had promised that no plans for changes would be put forward before the next election and asked the conference to remit the motion.

Mr Tom Ramage, Ryedale, moving the motion, said that the party had been strengthened by the reselection procedure and had gained respect in the country because of it. It was difficult to understand why the NEC wanted to open

new arguments and risk the reopening of old wounds. This was not the time for a re-examination of reselection.

Mr John Spellar, EETPU, said that it was the proposers of the motion who were opening up the issue again. Why were they frightened of the proposal of one member-one vote to select candidates?

Not everyone who did the work was on the management committee and not everyone on the management committee did the work. There were party members who, because of shift work and other reasons, could not be on management committees, but they should have a vote in choosing the candidate.

Mr John Evans, MP for St Helens North, replying for the NEC, said that between now and July 31 constituency parties, unions and other affiliated organizations would be able to submit their ideas on reselection to the NEC working party.

They would be asked for their views on three issues:

- the principle of changing the system of selection to include a wider franchise;
- the preferable method of doing so;
- the administrative procedures proposed by the executive committee so that the NEC could bring forward proposals next autumn.

He asked for the motion to be remitted to the NEC and promised that it would be considered, but its movers pressed for a card vote.



Labour's top table in full voice at the end of the party conference in Blackpool yesterday. (from left) Mr Larry Whitty, general secretary, Mrs Glens Kinnoch, Mr Neil Kinnoch and Mr Charles Turnock, of the railwaymen's union, NUR.

## SHIPBUILDING

## Scrap-and-build policy plea

The next Labour Government should adopt a policy of scrapping British merchant ships and building new ones in British yards, Mr Dennis Skinner, MP, said when replying for the NEC in a short debate on shipbuilding.

He said that if the Common Market did not permit such a programme, Britain should leave the EEC.

Conference unanimously passed a motion calling for a ten-point policy on shipping and shipbuilding, including a scrap-and-build policy, public sector orders to be placed in British yards and for adoption of international codes of conduct for all ships using British ports.

The motion was moved by Mr Jim McFall, General, Municipal and Boilermakers' Union, who said that it was nothing short of treason to

neglect the shipping industry, which was vital to national security in war and peace.

Mr Tom Foley, Boodle, said that revival of British shipbuilding would play a big role in Britain's economic recovery.

Miss Brenda Dench, prospective candidate for South Dorset, asked delegates to demonstrate to the crews of ferries at Weymouth who were refusing to leave their ships in protest at job losses there, that they should stand firm in the knowledge that the whole movement was behind their struggle.

Mr Skinner, MP for Bolton, said that the NEC unanimously accepted the motion without reservations. "The shipbuilding industry has to be rescued from all the ravages of this Thatcher Government."

## Curbs on foreign ownership sought

Labour would develop policies to prevent the unacceptable concentration of media control in too few hands, Mr Gordon Colling told delegates during the debate.

The National Executive Committee was to look again also at the possibility of launching a daily newspaper for the Labour movement. He gave a warning, however, that there were immense problems, including that of the substantial funds that would be needed.

Mr Arthur Bousier, National Graphical Association, moved a composite motion, which was accepted, calling on the NEC to develop fair, practical and constructive proposals for the next election manifesto to prohibit the ownership by non-United Kingdom based companies or individuals, directly or through subsidiaries, of a controlling interest in any television, radio, satellite, cable or newspaper company operating in the United Kingdom.

The motion also sought to put statutory limits on the concentration of ownership in the media in the interests of a free and pluralist press and broadcasting media. There

## Act giving 'freedom of roads' deplored

The erosion of public transport services as a result of Conservative policies and the Act last year which allowed the deregulation of bus services, were condemned in a motion carried by the conference.

Mr Jimmy Knapp, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaysmen, moving the motion, said that British Rail had only made a profit by selling its assets, the public's assets.

The public would face swingeing fare increases in January. The Labour Party should support a cheap fares policy and guarantee concessionary fares for pensioners.

Miss Sue Harman, Huddersfield, said that the next socialist Ministry of Transport must ensure minimum standards of services for rural and urban areas with maximum charges, free transport for the elderly and concessions for the unemployed.

Mr Robert Hughes, shadow Transport secretary, said the next Labour government would repeal the Transport Act 1985 and replace it with legislation to restore local authorities the rights and responsibilities to provide the services for the people who needed them.

Mr Charles Turnock, NUR, replying for the NEC, said it was necessary to have an integrated transport system.

## CAMPAIGNING

## Clarity seen as the key

A composite motion on party campaigning which said that the party's policies must be presented in a straightforward, honest and easily understood way in the run-up to the general election, was endorsed.

The campaign, it said, should centre round defence

## IMMIGRATION

## Pressure for visas debate

Labour would force a debate in Parliament on the decision to introduce visa requirements for immigrants from the Indian sub-continent and Africa, and would impose a three-line whip, Mr Gerald Kaufman, shadow Home Secretary, told conference delegates, who unanimously approved an emergency resolution deploring the Government's announcement.

"When we come to office, we will repeal this decision as part of our repeal of the Immigration Act and the British Nationality Act," he said. "Labour will maintain firm immigration controls, but they will be non-racial and non-sexual. The Labour government will welcome all bona fide tourists, black and white, and make Britain once again a decent country worth visiting."

"It would be perfectly fair if we imposed visa requirements on all those countries which require visas from us," he said. "This is not an administrative decision; this is a racist decision."

## Eclipse of the hard-line left

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

The Labour conference ended in Blackpool yesterday with the party's hard left reduced to impotence.

The influence of the week's debates extended little further than isolated, unrealistic attributes from the rostrum on such issues as police oppression, the need for black sections or British withdrawal from Northern Ireland.

Mr Arthur Scargill's much-heralded comeback failed to materialize when delegates rejected his call for the immediate phasing out of nuclear energy.

The hard left's standard-bearer, Mr Eric Heffer, lost his place on the national executive, while the only member of the left-wing Campaign Group to gain a new place, Mr Tam Dalyell, immediately supported Mr Kinnoch in his very first vote. Barely seven members of the national executive could now be said to be ultra left, the lowest in years.

The left has been dismayed by the ease with which their former ally, Mr Neil Kinnoch, has swung the party behind policies tailored to the elec-

torate rather than pure socialism, but it must blame its own divisions.

In Blackpool this week Mr Benn and his colleagues launched a new attempt to form a co-ordinated left challenge to the supremacy of the centre right. Called Campaign Forum, it represents a marriage of convenience between the Campaign Group and Labour Left Liaison—a medley of single-issue pressure groups such as black sections, women's rights, Troops Out, Gay and Lesbian Rights, and the Campaign for Labour Party Democracy.

At a fringe meeting on Thursday night, Mr Benn grandiosely claimed that Campaign Forum was "the most important initiative within the Labour party" during his political career. It would "re-found the Labour party".

He said that its purpose was not to go for easy votes and standing ovations but to plan for the long-term advance of true socialism.

Will Campaign Forum succeed? Only, conceivably, if the

hard and soft left can somehow find common cause again. Such is the suspicion and acrimony that exists between them that they were unable even to agree on a joint stance for the national executive elections.

Mr Ken Livingstone, the former GLC leader, was a lone voice in advocating left unity at the Tribune rally on Wednesday night. "The last two or three years has seen the left at its worst. We have turned inwards and fought each other. We must reunite the left on the basis of the struggle for women's rights, black sections and opposition to expulsions."

Asked elsewhere what the "conditions" were for unification, Mr Benn cited support for black sections, the demands of women activists, the accountability of MPs, the removal of all American bases and opposition to expulsions.

The soft left would bank at none of those conditions save the last, but the question of expulsions epitomises the fundamental doctrinal differences between the so-called democratic left and the Trotskyists.

Reports by Alan Wood, Robert Morgan, John Winder, Anthony Hodges, Howard Underwood.

## Sale room

**£1 note goes for £4,070**

By Geraldine Norman  
Sale Room Correspondent

Christie's found itself with a failure on its hands when it offered the William H. Pheasant collection of British Commonwealth bank notes for sale. It sold £59,000 worth, but 42 per cent was left unsold.

Many bank notes were not in good condition and collectors appear to be choosy. Moreover, Christie's had set quite ambitious valuations on them, after a successful sale last year.

The top price of the sale was £2,310 (estimate £3,500 - £4,500) for a 1,000 shilling note issued in 1921 by the East African Currency Board in Mombasa. It bears the portrait of George V.

Sotheby's sale on Thursday topped that price for another bank note. A £1 note, designed by John Bradbury around 1916 but never issued, went to Spink at £4,070 (estimate £1,800 - £2,200), one of the highest bank note prices on record. It is believed that only one other note of that pattern exists.

Sotheby's two-day coin sale made £545,727 with 6 per cent left unsold. A group of eighteenth century gold pattern coins, test pieces of designs that were never issued, made the top prices.

A pattern five guineas of 1770 made £46,200 and of 1777, £38,500. Both had been estimated by Sotheby's to fetch in the £25,000 - £30,000 range and both had secured £20,000 when sold from the Douglas - Morris collection at Sotheby's in 1974.

## Legal aid

## Solicitors study payment by result as cuts threaten fees

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government was warned yesterday that the Law Society is to examine the idea of solicitors being paid according to results in the light of proposals to restrict legal aid funds.

Lawyers in the United States already operate a contingency fee system, under which they take on a case for no fee but collect a percentage of any damages or compensation won. A lost case means no fee.

The announcement that solicitors in England and Wales are considering a similar system came at the first session of the Law Society's council to be open to the public - through the medium of closed-circuit television.

Mr Rodger Pannone, a council member, told more than 60 colleagues "if conventional funding is going to be capped, we have got to look at alternative means."

"We want to put down a marker to the 'sacred cows' of the Lord Chancellor," he added in a reference to a recent speech by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone attacking the legal profession's unwillingness to reform.

The Law Society working party was considering such options as legal expenses insurance, mutual insurance schemes, and "even a modified contingency fee system."

The Law Society is also likely to examine support for some kind of contingency legal aid fund, which was originally proposed by Justice, the all-party legal rights group.

Under such a scheme, successful litigants contribute a percentage of the costs

awarded to them to a fund which is then used to pay for borderline cases or other cases where legal aid is not available.

The council heard a vigorous attack from Mr Tony Gilling on the proposals from government officials to overhaul the legal aid scheme. These would halve the amount of time available for advice to clients, he said, and "destroy beyond recognition" the already "scarred" 24-hour duty solicitor scheme.

Mr Pannone's shot across the Government's bows was one of the few high points of

these historic proceedings: it is the first time the public has been able to listen to the society's council since its formation in 1845.

The lifting of one of the last veils of secrecy on the profession's doings was agreed by a ballot of the profession earlier this year on the grounds that it was important for solicitors to see their elected governing body at work.

But press interest in the proceedings far outweighed that from the profession itself, from which only six members out of 45,000 turned up to watch.

## Consumers 'worse off' under centres scheme

Reform of the legal aid system is essential, but it cannot be done on the cheap and must not be done overnight, the National Consumer Council says today.

Replacing solicitors with advice centres to provide legal help on all civil matters - as recommended by the Lord Chancellor's Department and the Treasury - would leave many consumers worse off, said the council.

An independent nationwide advice service should be established first with guaranteed funding from both central and local government. But such a network could take up to 15 years to establish, it adds.

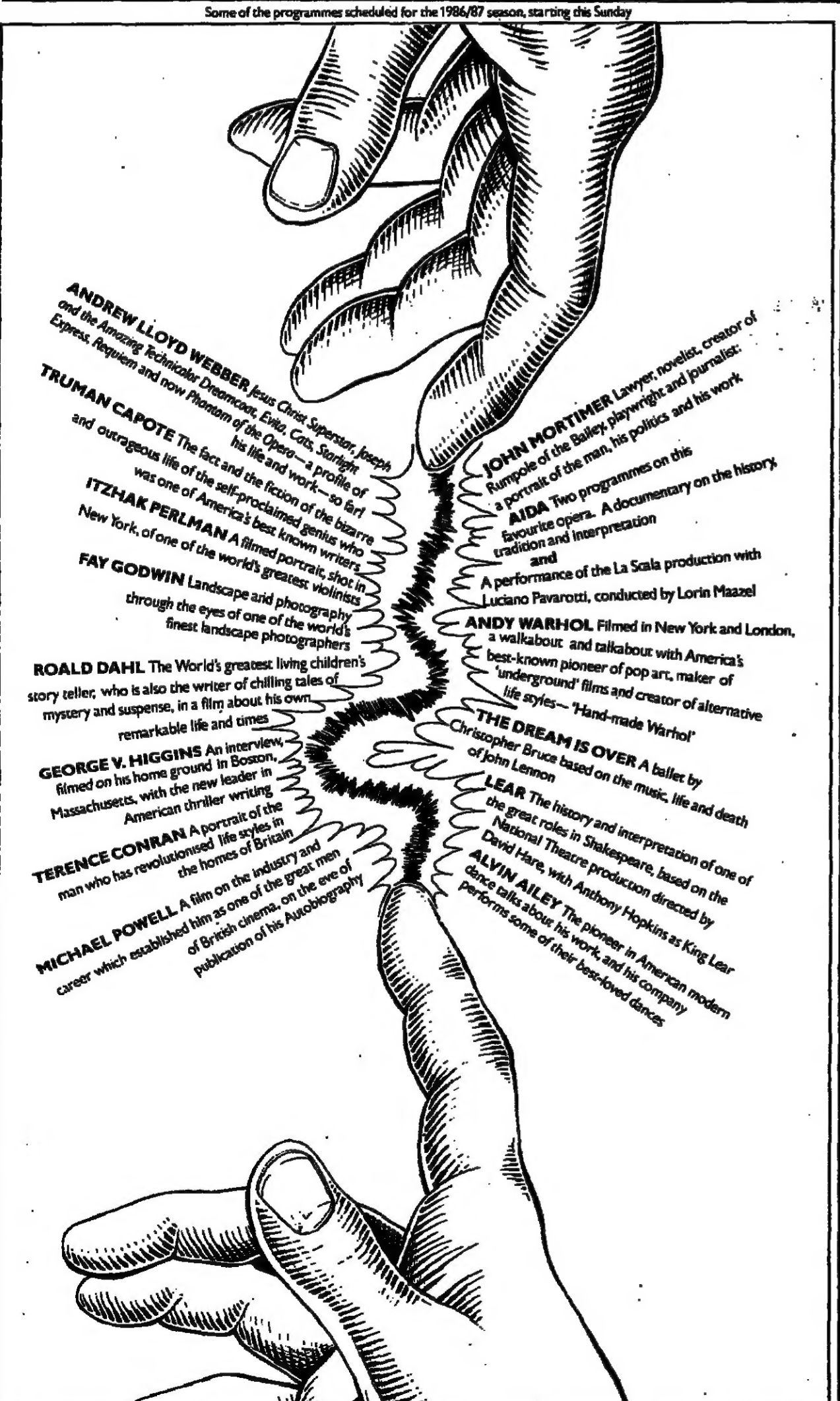
"Even then there could still be strong arguments for sharing the legal aid workload between advice centres and solicitors."

Solicitors were expert in matters such as divorce and personal injury compensation, while advice centres tended to be more knowledgeable about claims for welfare benefits, landlord-tenant law, and small claims.

"We urge caution and time for careful reflection and full debate by all concerned before radical changes are made in the legal aid system," Mr Michael Montague, council chairman, said.

"The government team has correctly diagnosed the malady, but it has come up with the wrong medicine in some respects."

Spending more on good advice could save money overall by reducing court delays and speeding up the process.



**THE SOUTH BANK SHOW**  
EDITED AND PRESENTED BY MELVYN BRAGG  
**SUNDAY NIGHT AT 10.30**  
**LW/T**



## Air of optimism in Moscow

## Gorbachov makes ban on all nuclear tests a top Reykjavik priority

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The Soviet Union yesterday indicated that it would be making the achievement of a mutual ban on all nuclear tests a leading priority when Mr Gorbachov meets President Reagan next weekend for two days of talks in the Icelandic capital of Reykjavik.

Mr Boris Pyadyshov, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, told a press conference here he was hopeful that an outline accord for such a ban could be reached.

His optimism is not shared by Western observers, who see little chance of President Reagan abandoning his earlier refusal to join the unilateral Soviet moratorium.

Mr Gorbachov has laid down his priorities for the meeting as the halting of all nuclear tests, the prevention of the militarization of space and an agreement to secure a large-scale reduction in the

world's stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

Speaking publicly about the meeting for the first time since it was announced on Tuesday, Mr Gorbachov said that his main purpose in inviting President Reagan was to find political ways of reducing the threat of another world war.

He used the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to the pre-war German communist leader, Ernst Thälmann, to launch a new attack on the US Star Wars programme, which he claimed was a step towards war. His comments indicated that he would be pressing hard in Iceland for this to be scrapped or modified.

"Nowadays our duty is to caution the world public: the arms race makes the dividing line between peace and war

even thinner," Mr Gorbachov said.

"And we do not stop repeating: the militarization of outer space is a step to war. We are calling for an end to nuclear tests and for a start on reducing stocks of nuclear weapons in earnest and on a large scale."

His speech to an audience which included the East German leader, Herr Erich Honecker, mentioned no other issues except arms control. But officials have made clear that the Reykjavik negotiations will also cover regional questions such as Afghanistan.

The Soviet leader struck a note of cautious optimism about the meeting when he asserted that both he and President Reagan shared a common objective — to start carrying out the initial accords signed during their first summit in Geneva last November.



Supporters of US sanctions against South Africa in solidarity: from left, Senator Edward Kennedy; Mrs Coretta Scott King, wife of murdered civil rights leader Martin Luther King; and Mr Randall Robinson, a black rights activist

## Aftermath of sanctions votes

## Pressure on EEC for action

From Richard Owen, Brussels

The EEC Commission said yesterday it had no plans "for the time being" to follow the example of the United States Congress and stop EEC grain sales to South Africa.

But EEC officials said the overturning of Mr Reagan's veto on sanctions would increase pressure within the EEC for a strengthening of the limited measures agreed on September 16.

Diplomats said there was likely to be pressure on both Britain and West Germany to match American action against Pretoria. Further demands for tough action will be put forward by strongly pro-sanctions states this month.

Last month, the foreign ministers, after two days of sharp debate, backed away from the full range of sanctions envisaged at The Hague EEC summit in June. The summit had proposed embargoes on coal, iron and steel and gold coins, as well as a ban on new investment, if a peace mission by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, failed.

Three months on, West Germany and Portugal held out against the coal ban and the detailed implementation of the ban on gold coins.

Some diplomats here feel this was an embarrassing feeble outcome, and will use the US example to enforce more hard-hitting moves.

As EEC chairman, Britain took a neutral position in September. But Mrs Thatcher made her true feelings clear by dismissing sanctions as ineffective in talks with Chancellor Kohl in Bonn ahead of the foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels talks.

## South Africa stands to lose \$710m exports to US

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Economic sanctions imposed against South Africa by the United States Congress would, on 1985 figures, ban exports worth an estimated \$710 million (£492 million), or 33 per cent, to America.

This means that between four per cent and five per cent of South Africa's global exports would be at risk. The US is Pretoria's biggest trading partner, accounting for 12 per cent of its combined exports and imports. Japan comes next, followed by West Germany and Britain.

There is no formal trade between South Africa and communist countries, though occasional barter deals are reported. Discreet co-ordination by the Soviet Union and South Africa of their sales of gold and other minerals to Western markets is also believed to take place.

The following is based on figures from the US Commerce Department supplied by the American Embassy in Pretoria.

● Air links: The most im-

mediately visible impact of the sanctions Bill will be the ending of landing rights in the US for South African Airways which in 1984-1985 carried 96,855 passengers and 7,472 tons of freight between the two countries.

A spokesman said that the airline would try to limit inconvenience to passengers by laying on extra flights to London, Zurich, Frankfurt and Lisbon to link with connecting flights to US.

● Exports to US: South African exports of iron, steel, arms, ammunition, military vehicles and farm products are banned immediately; exports of uranium, coal and textiles will be prohibited in 90 days from October 2.

According to the US Embassy, South Africa last year exported to the US \$43.4 million of bituminous coal, \$78.2 million of steel, \$75.3 million of uranium, \$98 million of agricultural products, \$22.3 million of textiles and \$5.5 million of pig-iron.

● Imports from the US: Im-

ports of petroleum, crude oil, munitions, nuclear technology and material are banned, as is the import of computers for use by the South African Army, police or other agencies involved in administering the apartheid system.

Last year, imports from the US amounted to \$1,210 million, of which \$80 million was accounted for by computers, though what proportion of these sales went to the agencies covered by the sanctions is not clear.

● Financial: The Congress Bill bans all new public and private loans and investments in South Africa, but does not require withdrawal of existing investments. US investments in the republic were estimated last year at \$31,300 million.

Exempted are loans and credits for education, housing and humanitarian projects and investments in firms owned by blacks, as are short-term credits, re-scheduling of existing debts and re-investment of profits from South African enterprises.

Reagan's veto of a tough sanctions package.

He said the denial of transport links while hurting neighbouring states, for example, would cost South Africa in lost rail and port revenues and the loss of dividends, and profits that would result from nationalization of South African property in Zimbabwe would be tremendous.

It was wrong, he stated, for Western governments to focus exclusively on the hardship sanctions would bring upon Pretoria's neighbours.

"South Africa is more dependent on us than we are on it," Mr Mugabe said after praising the decision by the Senate to overturn President

## Shultz and Mugabe break the ice

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, yesterday met the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, presenting an opportunity to lessen the strain in relations between the two countries.

The overture came from Mr Shultz, who extended an invitation after failing to include Mr Mugabe in talks with ministers of the African front-line states the previous day. Before the meeting was announced, Mr Mugabe told a

press conference in a reference to a decision by the Reagan Administration to cut off \$22 million (\$15 million) aid to his country because of its harsh criticism of US policy on South Africa, that Zimbabwe would "rather be poor, eat grass, and be sovereign."

He promised that sanctions retaliation by South Africa against its neighbours would be a two-edged sword.

"South Africa is more dependent on us than we are on it," Mr Mugabe said after praising the decision by the Senate to overturn President

Reagan's veto of a tough sanctions package.

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## Shots at Punjab police chief

Delhi — Sikh terrorists yesterday penetrated to the heart of the Punjab police's defences and shot the state's most senior policeman as he strolled on the lawns of the officers' mess with his wife (Michael Hamlyn writes).

The police chief, Mr J.F. Ribeiro, who has claimed considerable recent success for his men against the terrorist gangs, was grazed on the forehead by a bullet, and his wife was shot in the calf. A policeman was killed and four wounded before the seven attackers fled.

Meanwhile, the gunman who shot at Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister, on Thursday, was remanded in custody yesterday.

## Train hits rock fans

Madrid — Two young Spaniards were killed by a goods train while listening to a rock concert near Tarragona, and 10 other concertgoers were injured (Richard Wigg writes).

The two men killed were, according to one account, distracted by the music while sitting on the railway lines when the train approached without whistling.

## Death blast

Colombo — An assistant government agent from Sri Lanka's north central province was among four people in a Jeep killed by a landmine on the Morawewa-Anuradhapura road. Tamil guerrillas are believed to be responsible.

## Crash escape

Naples (Reuters) — A US naval helicopter crashed into the Mediterranean during a training exercise, but its three crew members were rescued with only minor injuries, the US Sixth Fleet said.

## Poll claim

Cairo (AP) — The Government says that President Mubarak's National Democratic Party won 98 per cent of votes cast for a constitutional advisory body, and that an opposition boycott of the balloting failed.



Strict security measures surrounded the arrival of Baroness Young, above, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, for an official three-day visit to Malta, the first important British ministerial visit for 10 years.

## Visa snub

Stockholm (Reuters) — France has turned down a request from Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Austria and Finland to be exempted from stringent new visa laws, the Swedish Foreign Ministry said.

## Steam treat

Harare (Reuters) — Railway enthusiasts will soon be able to travel from Bulawayo to Victoria Falls in vintage luxury coaches hauled by a steam locomotive, a new Zimbabwean travel company said.

## Seven hanged

Baghdad (AP) — Seven government employees or businessmen have been hanged for accepting bribes from companies that sought contracts in Iraq, according to a presidential decree.

## Parcel bomb

Bonn — A parcel bomb exploded at the main parcels sorting office in Frankfurt after suspicious postmen began opening it. There were no injuries.

## Eta arrests

Madrid — Spanish police have arrested four young men, suspected members of an Eta commando in Villadonia, near San Sebastian, and found a small arms cache in a building in which the People's Unity Party, the political wing of Eta, has its local office.

## Greens' plea

Bonn (Reuters) — The West German Greens party urged President Husak of Czechoslovakia to free seven imprisoned jazz musicians and stop official harassment of the so-called "Jazz Section".

## Shells delay

Moscow (Reuters) — More than 500 unexploded shells and mines buried since the Second World War held up the building of a settlement for workers decontaminating Chernobyl nuclear power station, the Army daily *Krasnaya Zvezda* said.

## Expulsion order postponed

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

In what appears to be a concession, the US has agreed to postpone the October 1 deadline for the recall of 25 members of the Soviet mission to the United Nations.

The American expulsion order on the Russians was one dimension of the Daniloff affair which had been overlooked in the headlines that followed the announcement of the Reykjavik meeting between President Reagan and Mr Gorbachov.

A final resolution of the expulsion directive will be made after that encounter, but

in a press conference on Tuesday, Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, warned of "major" retaliatory action if the US did not accept a solution which was to Moscow's liking.

Yesterday, Tass again raised the issue and accused the Reagan Administration of attempting to interfere in the work of Soviet diplomats at the UN.

Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General, has ruled that the expulsion order is in violation of the 1948 UN Headquarters Agreement.

He has maintained that Washington should have at-

tempted to settle the dispute through consultation with the Russians.

Mr Shevardnadze denied the American charges that the 25 are spies, saying that many were experts and well-known diplomats who had helped him in preparing for his many bilateral meetings in New York.

There is general confusion as to how many of the mission staff have actually left New York.

Mr Shevardnadze put the figure at about six or seven, while US officials said that most of them had already been recalled by Moscow.

## Second reporter in frame-up scare

Moscow — Less than a week after the release of Mr Nicholas Daniloff, another Western correspondent said yesterday that he had been the victim of an attempt by the Soviet security authorities to try to frame him (Christopher Walker writes).

Mr Michael McIvor, the Moscow correspondent of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, said that Irina Nelinikova, his Soviet translator, had been detained after what appeared to be an attempt to set him up by a man who telephoned his office and requested a meeting on the street.

Recalling the fate of Mr

Daniloff, who had been seized by eight KGB men and accused of receiving classified documents after responding to a similar invitation, Mr McIvor asked his translator to attend in his place.

"My translator told me that two men came up to her and identified themselves as from the criminal investigation department," Mr McIvor said. "She was hustled into a car and driven to a militia station. The girl was held at the station for about 40 minutes."

The incident came in a week in which Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, had been visiting Canada.

Since the arrest of Mr Daniloff on August 30, all Western reporters in Moscow have become very cautious in their dealings with unofficial Soviet contacts.

● Political asylum: The Soviet Union may grant political asylum to an American cancer specialist who requested it after claiming that he had been persecuted by the FBI, a government spokesman said yesterday (AFP reports).

The spokesman said Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, raised the case of Mr Arnold Lokhine and his family in New York on September 30.

## Bitter attack on Reagan in Lebanon hostage's tape

By Robert Fisk, Middle East Correspondent

Terry Anderson has grown thinner. His face is leafer, balanced by a large but well-trimmed beard. On a videotape which his kidnappers released yesterday, his features appeared pale. He did not smile once. But there was no doubting the message which the bureau chief of the Associated Press in Beirut — abducted 19 months ago on his way home from a game of tennis — was making.

Reading from several sheets of paper which he held in front of him, Mr Anderson asked why President Reagan had taken so much trouble to secure the release of Nicholas Daniloff, the American journalist held in Moscow, while paying no attention to the plight of American hostages in Lebanon.

Whether Mr Anderson believed the sentiments he was expressing or whether he had been ordered to repeat them was, of course, unclear. But he delivered his three-minute monologue in a clear, confident voice, only occasionally pausing, apparently choking

with emotion. It was the first time the outside world had seen Mr Anderson since his pro-Israeli Islamic Jihad kidnappers had released a snapshot of him two months after his abduction.

Dressed in a pale yellow, collarless shirt and wearing his spectacles, Mr Anderson said: "After two-and-a-half years of empty talk and refusal to act on the part of the Reagan Administration, it hurt to see the propaganda and bombast with which that Administration solved the problem of Mr Daniloff, a citizen like us who was imprisoned only a short time."

"How can any official justify the interest and the tension and action given in that case and the inattention given ours?"

Mr Anderson, who was accompanied on the same tape by one of his two fellow hostages, Mr David Jacobson, the director of the American University Hospital in Beirut, said that William Buckley, the political officer at the Ameri-

can Embassy in Beirut, who had been kidnapped in March, 1984, had been murdered by his captors.

The tape was made on Thursday, apparently in response to President Reagan's assertion that the Daniloff case differed from that of the American hostages in Beirut.

Mr Reagan said that while Daniloff was held by a government with whom the US had diplomatic relations, the hostages in Lebanon were in the hands of "senseless terrorists".

Mr Anderson disputed this. "If our captors did not allow us to send these messages, we would soon be forgotten by all but our families."

Mr Anderson thanked his sister, Peggy Say, and three former hostages for "working and praying for our release."



Terry Anderson as he is shown in the videotape

## Daniloff at Disney jubilee

From Michael Binyon, Washington

In an extraordinary combination of America's schmaltz and earnestness, Mr Warren Burger, the former Chief Justice, joined forces with Mickey Mouse yesterday for a Jubilee Jamoree to celebrate 200 years of the US Constitution.

The chief actor among them was there in spirit, sending a video message from the White House to the world's press and other celebrants in Orange County Convention Centre.

Balloons flew as Mickey Mouse ushered onstage the president of Disneyworld, Mr Roy Disney. He presided over the 15 years in which Disneyworld has become a leading tourist attraction.

Chief Justice Burger told Mickey and others that the Declaration of Independence was only a promise.

Disneyworld, innovative as ever, then produced a surprise — Mr Nicholas Daniloff. He described those 13 days in a Moscow jail, and sent messages of hope to the hostages in Beirut and to statesmen going to Iceland.

## Britain's 'girls' air complaints

From Richard Owen, Brussels

The controversial Second World Whores' Congress ended yesterday with calls for the decriminalization of prostitution, some noisy opposition from feminists and the remarkable claim by a leading campaigner for British prostitutes that Mrs Thatcher's economic policies had driven a new generation to prostitution. They were known as "Thatcher's girls".

Despite assurances of anonymity for the delegates, 1,000 camera bulbs flashed at the end of the three-day congress as Margie St James, a retired prostitute and head of the International Committee for Prostitutes' Rights presented a declaration calling for measures to prevent the murder of prostitutes, the right to work in the "sex industry" without police harassment, respect for prostitutes' private lives and even their right to join a trade union.

The congress, organized by a group of Green MEPs, was held at the European Parliament building here.

Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

These are much sought-after jobs as the workers can benefit from the better consumer situation in the host countries. As in Western Europe, they live uneasily with their hosts.

Their accommodation is often poor and the need to save money reduces their living standards to a bare minimum.

## Funds pull-out

Boston (Reuters) — Harvard University said it had divested \$158.7 million (£110 million) worth of stocks and bonds in eight companies doing business in South Africa.

## New light on death of general

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The mass trial of alleged Mafia criminals in Palermo has seen dramatic developments as a result of fresh testimony, which was greeted by howls of protest from the prisoners.

The first dramatic session since the trial resumed after the summer recess came on Thursday, Gianni Melluso, who is classed as "repentant" because he has agreed to testify, told the court amidst jeers from many of the accused that the Mafia had decided to kill General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa four years before he was actually murdered in a Palermo street in September 1982.

When the general was shot he held the post of Prefect of Palermo, where he was conducting a courageous fight against the Mafia.

According to Signor Melluso's testimony, two leading Mafia figures told him in Milan in 1978 that the general would have to go. One of them described him as "a great danger". This was Nito Santa Paola, a Mafia leader from Catania.

At the time, General Dalla Chiesa had not yet become Prefect of Palermo. He was in charge of high security prisons and his main work was directed against terrorists.

This testimony could indicate closer collusion than has come to light so far between the Mafia and terrorists.

This new light on the general's death follows allegations made in court shortly before the summer recess by members of his family that General Dalla Chiesa had been sent on his dangerous mission to Palermo without adequate political support from Rome, which made his death inevitable.

The Dalla Chiesa murder is not the only death to figure in

## Protests at use of Mafia 'repentant'

From Peter Nichols, Rome

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## Cubans' farewell fiesta shakes up Budapest

By Roger Boyes, East European Correspondent

Budapest, the tranquil Hungarian capital on the Danube, became a battle-ground a few days ago. Fists flew and broken bottles whistled through the air as scores of Cuban guest-workers laid into the Hungarian police and bystanders.

It was the worst riot to occur in Hungary for several years, and it has highlighted some of the tensions between guest-workers and their hosts in the Communist bloc.

Cuba, a member of the Soviet-led Comecon trading bloc, sends its workers to

Eastern Europe partly to pay off its considerable debts with the better-off Communist countries. Some 500 to 600 of these workers, mainly employed on building sites in far-flung parts of Budapest last week for a farewell fiesta to mark the end of their four-year contracts.

It was, by most accounts, quite a party. Together with their Hungarian girlfriends, they gathered in a "house of culture" — a kind of all-purpose entertainment centre — near one of the Budapest textile factories.

The dancing was hectic — tables were shoved aside, plates playfully smashed — but

soon enough the party began to suffer from the traditional problem of too few girls and too much rum. At midnight, in one corner, a group of about 30 started to argue and then fight over the availability of one of the girls. The brawling spread and soon encompassed most of the dance hall.

At the same time a couple of hundred Cubans started a carnival in the streets, singing, beating make-shift drums and dancing energetically to the sound of breaking glass; a common enough sight in Torremolinos but rare indeed in Eastern Europe.

The police were called and the first two patrol cars were met with a hail of cobblestones

and bottles. The militia withdrew. The riot in the dance hall hotbed.

The authorities then called in police reinforcements and troops. The area was surrounded and sealed off. Attacks and counter-attacks continued until 4 am; at least two policemen were seriously wounded.

Many Cubans were arrested and a nationwide search has been launched for other Cubans who slipped away.

Guest-workers are a common phenomenon in Eastern Europe. There are Vietnamese workers in Czechoslovakia, but the majority of guest-workers are Poles employed on construction sites in East

Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

These are much sought-after jobs as the workers can benefit from the better consumer situation in the host countries. As in Western Europe, they live uneasily with their hosts.

Their accommodation is often poor and the need to save money reduces their living standards to a bare minimum.



Opposition embarrasses Socialists

# Madrid resists demand for check on details of Nato membership

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

The Spanish Government is resisting demands to inform Parliament on how it envisages settling the military aspects of the country's Nato membership.

The Socialists held, and won, a controversial referendum on Nato membership last March. But now they are embarrassed by a demand which has united all shades of opposition, to let MPs, as representatives of the Spanish people, check whether the strict limits on membership endorsed in the referendum are being observed.

Señor Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, the Foreign Minister, this week adamantly resisted the opposition's combined assault, offering Parliament instead a secret session in committee "shortly", at which MPs would be informed of, but not allowed to see for themselves or take notes on, the Spanish proposals.

The Government is in difficulty over the precise degree of its military participation in Nato. One of the referendum's three conditions forbids military integration.

Señor Javier Rupérez, who was Spain's Ambassador to Nato when it joined the alliance in 1982, and is now a leading member of the Christian Democrat Party, which

favours full integration into Nato, said: "The Spanish people are not children. Parliament is not a kindergarten. We want direct access to the documents."

If there was no intention of military integration by subterfuge, what were the Socialists endeavouring to hide?

It was only when a Brussels newsletter revealed last May the Madrid Government's outline proposals that Spaniards learnt of their Government's position which, as one Western diplomat later observed privately, represents military integration in all but name.

Señor Narcís Serra, the Defence Minister, has repeatedly emphasized that the sovereignty dispute over Gibraltar prevents Spain's joining the integrated command structure.

When the present dispute with Parliament blew up, he first insisted that it was Nato which was demanding secrecy over the details of the Spanish proposals. It has emerged, however, that it was Spain's armed forces which decided in 1982 that all details of negotiations with Nato would in future be top secret.

The Government is seeking in Brussels a command for itself in Nato's Western approaches. This, however, should not be directly integrated. But this would conflict with Nato's existing Iberian command, headed by Portugal.

According to the proposals, reportedly given the nod by Nato defence ministers at their spring meeting in Brussels, the Gonzalez Government limits military integration solely in the sense of not permitting its troops to come under direct orders from Nato commanders.

But Spain will continue to belong to Nato's military and defence planning committees and will set up French-style liaison officers with the commands.

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Mr Nur Misuari (left), leader of the Muslim separatist MNLF organization in the southern Philippines, embracing Mrs Tarbata Lacuan, the Aquino-appointed Governor, at a meeting in Marawi City also attended by Mr Ali Dinaporo, ex-President Marcos's local chieftain.

## Aquino close to bringing 14-year Muslim separatist war to an end

From Keith Dalton, Manila

The Philippines is "inching towards peace" in the 14-year Muslim separatist war, and formal ceasefire talks are due to begin next month in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, a Government survey said yesterday.

Before then President Aquino is expected to meet another Muslim rebel leader, Mr Hashim Salamat, head of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), to convince him to join the talks, the President's brother-in-law and chief negotiator, Mr Agapito Aquino, said.

Mrs. Aquino met Mr Salamat's rival, Mr Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), in a convent last month on the far northern island of Jolo, where the two agreed on moves to end the rebellion, beginning with an informal truce.

Mr Aquino said the President hoped to convince the two rebel leaders to settle their

differences, so they could both attend this month's formal ceasefire talks "with a view to bringing lasting peace to Mindanao" — the country's second largest island, where the majority of the five million Filipino Muslims live.

The meeting between the rival Muslim leaders is expected to be held in Jeddah, from where both men, in self-imposed exile, have directed their forces.

Since his unprecedented meeting with Mrs Aquino, Mr Misuari has consulted fellow Muslims on the Government's offer to grant autonomy to Muslim-dominated areas of Mindanao and the Sulu island chain further south.

He has said he will drop his long-standing demand for a separate Muslim state if expanded autonomy is favoured by the majority of Muslims. Empty classes: The Communist guerrilla war has caused 100,000 Filipino primary and high school pupils to abandon classes in the countryside, where fighting affects 64 of the country's 73 provinces, the Alliance of Concerned Teachers reported yesterday.

Sporadic skirmishes, the forced resettlement of communities, the use of scarce school buildings as refugee centres, a teacher shortage and a general climate of fear have persuaded an increasing number of pupils to stay away.

The teachers recommended to the Defence Ministry that military operations should be halted immediately within a three-mile radius of schools to ensure the safety of pupils.

The release of the Alliance's findings coincided with a military report that a school teacher, Mrs Gloria Baga-sala, was shot dead in front of 100 primary-age pupils in Bato Town, 190 miles south of Manila.

Three young women armed with pistols "executed" the teacher during the morning flag-raising ceremony, the state-run Philippine New Agency reported.

## Solidarity emerges as pressure group

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Solidarity, the Soviet bloc's only free trade union, has announced its re-birth, leaving the shadows of clandestine struggle to emerge as an open, legal pressure group for workers' rights.

The declaration drawn up by Mr Lech Walesa and his fellow union leaders marks an important new feature in the political landscape of Poland. Both the Government and Solidarity are now not only declaring their readiness for dialogue — a familiar but largely meaningless refrain for the past five years — but are actively preparing for talks.

The crucial initiative was the freeing of 225 political prisoners under an amnesty. Solidarity and the Catholic Church say that previous amnesties failed because there were not enough avenues for free expression.

The authorities are trying to work out ways in which critical opinion can be voiced without threatening the overall hegemony of the Communist Party.

One idea is to set up social consultative councils, allowing Communists, independent Catholics and perhaps ex-Solidarity advisers to discuss social policy under the aegis of General Jaruzelski.

The general is the party chief, as well as head of state, suggesting to the Church and Solidarity that the party's idea of dialogue is to choose with whom it wants to talk and leave others out in the cold.

The Government is wary of labelling this "pluralism" because the Kremlin views this as a synonym for sapping the power of the Communist Party.

However, some cracks are opening up, and Solidarity and the Church can see opportunities. The Polish bishops have used the new mood to press for more access to the media. Solidarity has come up with the idea of a Temporary Solidarity Council.

The authorities said the Solidarity declaration this week, "have shown that they are aware that their existing channels of communication with society are inadequate and need to be expanded."

The Temporary Council of Solidarity is staffed on the national level, by former underground leaders and at the regional level by a mixture of above-ground and underground Solidarity veterans. They will also deal with social issues, such as the decline of the health service, the housing crisis and ecological problems.

The Government insists that Solidarity does not exist as a trade union and that attempts to revive it or display its emblems would be illegal.

Solidarity, by creating its new advisory councils, has tacitly admitted that it is no longer a mass union; its aim is to foster conditions that would allow free, non-Communist unions to exist.

## Ski firms slip up on Japan's wet snow

From David Watts, Tokyo

Japanese snow is like no other, according to the compilers of a new set of safety standards for skis.

The result is an avalanche of protests from European ski manufacturers, who have a large percentage of the Japanese market and claim that Japan's new SG (safety goods) mark applied to skis, boots and bindings is a further trade barrier.

"The Japanese say the SG mark applies only to 5 per cent of the market at the moment, but we want to stamp this out before it suddenly becomes a reason to exclude our ski products," said Mr Michael Lake, spokesman for the European Economic Community in Japan.

The EEC has called on the Japanese Government to review the application of the mark to make it compatible with international standards.

That could not be done before next spring, the Government told Mr Joe Leoff, director-general of the EEC for Japan, who is concluding the latest set of negotiations with the Japanese on access for European waters, whiskies and liquors as well as skis, boots and bindings.

Mr Leoff said he detected a "commitment to change" in taxes on imported alcohol. Indeed, the Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, promised Mrs Thatcher last May that Japan would try to put right unfair taxes on imported whisky.

Mr Leoff will report back to the Council of Ministers, but warned the Japanese that he could not rule out reprisals if the Parliament were not satisfied.

The EEC has now called for more negotiations on skiing equipment in the margins of a GATT meeting in Geneva later this month. So far the Japanese response has been non-committal.

The Japanese Ski Federation claims that poor snow, narrow pistes and crowded slopes have made special standards necessary. It argues that Japanese snow is damper than elsewhere, leading to more accidents on Japanese ski slopes than in any other sport.

Some 17 per cent of all sports accidents are on the slopes.

## US defence talks with five countries

# Weinberger on world tour

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, leaves today on a three-week tour of China, India, Pakistan, Italy and Britain for talks with their top political and military leaders on bilateral, regional and global issues.

It will be the first visit to India, which is a leading buyer of Soviet arms, by a US Defence Secretary. He will also inspect Indian defence facilities.

Mr Weinberger has special messages from President Reagan for the Chinese, Indian, Pakistani and Italian leaders, Administration officials said.

He will conclude his tour in Britain, where he has been

strongly criticized by the Labour Party for publicly attacking its defence policies.

Mr Weinberger, in a recent television interview, charged that the Labour Party's anti-nuclear policies could lead to the break-up of Nato. But Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, has sought to reassure the US that his defence policies would not undermine Nato.

The Defence Secretary will attend a bi-annual meeting of the Nato Nuclear Planning Group at Glenageary, Scotland, on October 21 and 22.

Mr Weinberger will stop in Anchorage today to make a speech on US policy towards the Asian-Pacific region. His address will assess the dynamic political, economic and security developments characterizing the area.

In Peking, he will discuss continuing American arms sales co-operation with China. The US recently approved the sale of artillery ammunition, technology and advanced avionics to Peking for the Chinese-built F 7 fighter. The two countries will also discuss the sale of American naval torpedoes.

Mr Weinberger will also seek China's views on the Afghanistan and Cambodia conflicts and on the protracted Iran-Iraq war. American officials have expressed concern about China reportedly supplying arms to Iran.

In Italy, which is a Nato ally, he will be able to review East-West relations and counter-terrorism measures.

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## Istanbul synagogue massacre

# Israelis pledge to pursue attackers

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Israel will pursue those responsible for the attack on an Istanbul synagogue last month "to the ends of the earth," Major-General Amnon Shahak, the commander of military intelligence, warned yesterday in the Jerusalem Post.

"There will be absolutely no compromise here. But before you react you have to know who you are reacting against. You cannot lash out blindly," he said.

"This is not a war of days, weeks or even months. Before we react we have to know more than we know now — especially if a country is behind this."

"It, too, will not come away clean. Therefore it is essential that we have a clear idea before we act. But act we will."

Although General Shahak has said the perpetrators of the raid, in which 22 people died, are not yet known, it is thought that members of the Abu Nidal group are prime suspects.

This group, based in Syria, has been suspected of carrying out many of the more violent terrorist acts, including the attacks on Rome and Vienna airports in December and the bloody hijacking of an EgyptAir airliner to Malta in November.

The Istanbul massacre is regarded by military intelligence here as bearing all the hallmarks of the kind of ruthlessness in which Abu Nidal members specialize.

"We don't need any real evidence to do something against Abu Nidal," a senior intelligence officer said. "The whole world will support anything we do to Abu Nidal."

General Shahak said there was widespread concern that the message from Syria's leadership was that leadership had to be endured "until the Zionists can be dealt with by the only pro-Arab nation in the Arab world prepared to suffer for the Arab cause."

He was also worried about the outcome of the Gulf war.

## Religious party leader resigns after 36 years

Jerusalem (Reuters) — Dr Josef Burg, the Religious Affairs Minister, resigned from the Cabinet yesterday, after almost four decades of continuous service in Israeli governments, his office said.

Dr Burg, aged 77, the leader of the National Religious Party (NRP), sent a letter of resignation to Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, ending an unbroken, 36-year career as a Cabinet minister.

The German-born politician cited age as his reason for stepping down, but he has been under pressure within his party to resign after its poor showing in the 1984 elections, when it won only four seats, down from a high of 12 in 1977.

Dr Burg, a doctor of philosophy and logic, studied for the rabbinate.

Regarded as one of the most astute observers of Israeli politics, he predicted that Mr

Peres' Labour party and the Likud bloc of Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, would form a "national unity government".

Mr Ze'evulun Hammer, aged 50, a former Education and Social Affairs Minister, will replace Dr Burg.



Dr Josef Burg, a cabinet minister for 36 years

## Year of the fallow land tests Golan settlers

Jerusalem — "Shana Tova — A Happy New Year." Today is the start of the Jewish New Year, 5747, a particularly complex one for observing Jews living here, who must try to obey the religious commandments that the land of Israel should lie fallow and unworked for one year in seven (Ian Murray writes).

For the purposes of the Chief Rabbinate, the land of Israel also extends over the Golan Heights. Modern technology has had to come to the aid of the Jewish settlers there who want to observe Shmitta, as this fallow year is called.

The mitzva (religious commandment) for Shmitta says there must be no ploughing, sowing, reaping, pruning or grape-gathering in Israel during that time. But up on the Golan, the settlements are in serious economic difficulty and they must carry on farming to survive.

The answer is a self-propelled tractor, approved by Rabbi Yehzekel Daum, who is in charge of Shmitta for the Chief Rabbinate and is himself from the Golan.

"A man sits on the tractor but he is there only to stop it at the end of the row," Rabbi Daum says.

The settlements are considered by one rabbinical ruling to be exempt from many of the year's strictures — on the grounds that full observance would put their existence at risk and so endanger the security of the country.

Farmers are therefore allowed to sell their land nominally to a Gentile for the year. Produce is sold off through the rabbinical courts although profit is not allowed.

These relaxations are not accepted by many of the ultra-orthodox Jews, who will not buy Israeli-grown produce. Green grocers serving these communities are making arrangements to buy only from Arab farmers, and there are predictions that prices will rise by anything up to 50 per cent as a result.

Home-owners are also bound by the rules and have complex guidelines to follow for gardens, flower pots and window boxes.

One benefit derived from these rules is that watering must be restricted to the barest minimum needed to keep plants alive. Severe water rationing has already been introduced to restore Israel's dwindling supplies, and a fallow year should help to build up the natural reservoir.

## 50 boat people rescued off Philippines

San Fernando (Reuters) — Fifty Vietnamese refugees have been rescued off the northern Philippines after drifting for more than two months at sea, the military said yesterday.

A spokesman said the refugees were rescued by fishermen from a boat off the coast of Agao in La Union province. The refugees told military and government officials they left Vietnam in July.

## Swindlers rounded up in Thai tourism drive

Bangkok (Reuters) — A police crackdown on criminals at important tourist spots in Thailand has led to a 40 per cent drop in complaints from foreign visitors, police said yesterday.

Colonel Chalermdej Chompunat, commander of the Tourist Police unit, said that since the action started almost 400 people had been arrested for swindling foreigners at top tourist spots such as the resort island of Phuket, Pattaya Beach and Chiang Mai.

He did not say when the crackdown started. The police had found that tourists were being overcharged, made to pay for repairs to motor scooters fitted with old parts and charged for missing scooters which had been stolen by the owners.

The police drive was aimed at promoting Thailand's Tourism Year in 1987. Tourism has topped the country's foreign exchange earnings list in the past few years.

## Fate of four Iran athletes still unknown

Soul — (Reuters) — The whereabouts of four Iranian athletes, who disappeared during the Asian Games here and are rumoured to be seeking asylum, were still unknown yesterday.

A news conference by the Iraqi Consulate failed to take place. Asked whether the Iranians were in his custody, the Iraqi consul-general said: "We have nothing more to say."

A South Korean official said his government knew nothing

## Reporters wounded in Cambodia

Bangkok (Reuters) — An Australian journalist has been shot and a Canadian newsman also reported wounded while accompanying guerrillas in north-west Cambodia.

Sources said yesterday that Mr David Nason, aged 32, suffered face and chest injuries in clashes between Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KNPLF) rebels and pro-Hanoi Cambodian troops.

He writes for The Northern Territory Times in Darwin and The Australian of Sydney.

The Canadian, Mr Robert Karniol, in his 30s, is a freelance for the Far Eastern Economic Review of Hong Kong.

Less than a dozen reporters have crossed the heavily-mined border and deep into Cambodia since Vietnamese troops installed a pro-Hanoi government in Phnom Penh in 1979.

The journalists are expected to arrive in Thailand for medical treatment. They entered Cambodia with the non-Communist KPRLF rebels on September 17, hoping to reach Tonle Sap Lake.

Mr Nason is the first Western journalist known to have been shot while on a foray into Cambodia with any of the three groups in the United Nations-backed guerrilla coalition headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

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## Error that carries threat for software industry

From Paul Valley, New York

Mr Jim Cummings had almost finished preparing the tender that his construction company was to submit for a multi-million-pound office complex in Miami when he realized a vital figure had been omitted.

Not for the first time he felt thankful that he had been persuaded to buy a personal computer to take the drudgery out of such work. Into his estimate he inserted the \$250,000 (£174,000) for general costs which had been overlooked. It appeared on the screen and on the subsequent print-out, which he checked before dispatching his bid.

It was some time after his tender had been accepted that

he realized that, although the computer had inserted the figure, it had not added it into the overall total. He checked through the instruction booklet which came with the "Symphony" software program, and decided it was the software and not himself which was to blame.

Mr Cummings is now suing the manufacturer, Lotus Development Corporation, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, for the quarter of a million dollars he lost on the deal. The case has set the US computer industry buzzing, for if he is successful the implications for America's still burgeoning software industry will be dramatic.

Lotus says that Mr Cummings made the mistake of entering the figure at the top

of the column instead of in the middle. The builder's lawyer, Mr John Squitro, impressed by such distinctions.

"They deliberately market these programmes to the unsophisticated user. Mr Cummings is not an expert and could not be expected to know that the figure should not go at the top. The instruction booklet did not make that clear," Mr Squitro said.

"A manufacturer has to be responsible for the quality and merchantability of his product. There is no legal reason why the computer industry should be exempt."

Until now software manufacturers have claimed a kind of exemption by including a "limited liability" guarantee with their products. These

operate in some instances by a written disclaimer which accompanies the computer disc.

Others depend on the legal distinction that the purchaser does not buy the actual computer program but only the right to use it, which circumvents some of his normal rights as a buyer. It is these issues which the case will challenge.

Lotus is currently claiming as its defence that its instruction booklet is adequate and that the fault is Mr Cummings's. "One would have to be a very unsophisticated user not to understand it," a spokesman for the firm said.

But other software firms are worried by the repercussions of the case.

"We are a small company and if people made mistakes and sued us for it, it wouldn't take too many cases before we had to close," one said.

Many firms are now contending that users should double-check work done by a computer.

Mr Squitro is dismissive. "Double check? The reason people buy these computers is to avoid work, not to create it," he said.

What everyone in the industry dreads is an out-of-court settlement. It would, Mr Martin Rinehart, the director of the Software Publishers Association, said, "leave the rest of us in the software industry with no clarification of the existing issues."



# CITY CITY BANG BANG



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## COMING OUT OF THE CLOSET

Revealing: happy Englishwomen who don't plan their wardrobes but love dressing up



## LOOK NEW ORDINARINESS

Michael Roberts counting down to the London collections



## SIMON JENKINS

What lies in wait for the 'Duke' at the BBC.



MacGREGOR

## VICTORY

OVER ALL THE ENEMIES WITHIN

Where did you come in the Fun Run?



## THE SUNDAY TIMES

ALL THAT'S BEST IN BRITISH JOURNALISM



## SPORTS DIARY

Simon Barnes

### Six of the better

Ian Botham's instinct for drama is so complete that he managed to stage a last-gasp victory over Viv Richards without even knowing he was doing it. *Wisden Cricket Monthly* had decided to reward six-hitting batsmen in first-class cricket with the Basil D'Ottavio Award. By September 9, Richards led the table with 34 sixes, followed by Hick, Greenidge and Botham, all on 23. Botham had reached that figure despite missing two months of the season because of his post-smoking ban. Richards missed the last two matches of the season because of the troubles at Somerset, but his team-mate, Botham, also much moved by the county's woes, got aggressive.

In the penultimate match of the season he hit nine sixes in one innings. In his last innings of the season, on the third day of a rain-ruined match, Botham, wholly ignorant of his standing in the 6-hit competition, went out to bat and scored only 12 runs. But in those 12 balls he scored 36 runs — with two sixes. That brought him level with Richards on 34. The tie-break factor was the highest number of sixes scored in a single innings: Botham's freshly hit nine did the trick for him. The final table reads: Botham 34, Richards 34, Hick 30, Greenidge 25, Lilley 23, Warner 22, Bailey 21, Whitaker 21, and Stewart 20.

### Rose wars

The Labour Party's new emblem is a red rose. Very tasteful. This does not amuse the men of Rugby Union, nor all of them solid left-wingers. For the England team play in white shirts with, embroidered on the bosom, a red rose: a rose strangely similar to the new emblem of socialism. As a propaganda coup, as a masterful piece of subliminal advertising, Labour's achievement is remarkable. But will the emblem be forever associated in the mind with glorious victories? I am sure the England players will be stimulated by the knowledge that they will now be playing for the prestige of the Labour Party.

BARRY FANTONI



'Should appeal particularly to clubs with only a handful of supporters'

### Dark Arc

The Arc, Europe's richest horse race, is run tomorrow and presents more problems than the Grand National in picking the winner. After prolonged meditation this column goes, rather conservatively, for Dancing Brave. Darara is the danger.

### Royal, ancient

Don't throw away any old bits of golfing tat — they could be national treasures. Britain is to have a golfing museum, and in due course the public will be asked to donate dusty odds and ends for the greater glory of golf. The British Golf Museum will be at St Andrews: the Royal and Ancient Golf Club already has many items for it, and will seek more in due course, clubs, balls, books, paintings, trophies, and all kinds of other stuff that will reassure golfers that they are not alone in the universe: they are following a long and historical tradition of sporting folly.

### Firing the ashes

Australians, ever eager to make Tests against the old enemy sound more intense, are calling this winter's series Clashes for the Ashes.

### Huddle Bros

There's only one Huddle, Tottenham Hotspur's supporters sigh as they watch their lovely Glenn Struth stuff. But they are wrong: there are two. Glenn has a brother called Carl, who is 19 and plays for Barnet in the GM Vauxhall Conference, the top league outside the four divisions. His manager, Barry Fry said: "He is six-foot-four, weighs 15 stone and looks like the heavyweight champion of the world. But he has good skills on the ball like his brother and could develop into a good player."

### Drive with care

One does not normally think of Lebanon as the ideal place for an international sporting event, but next weekend it is the stage for the Marlboro Rally des Montagnes. Forty cars will be taking part in a 1,000 km event. Won't it be a little, er, dangerous? The organizers say slyly: "There have never been incidents in the past."

### Christopher Andrew contrasts two conflicting views of the KAL007 disaster and goes for the prosaic but commonsense approach

## CIA conspiracy — a theory at last shot down



Shultz: an irresponsible use of military intelligence

ever, scarcely be explained chiefly in terms of Soviet media manipulation. It has perhaps more to do with the popular belief, propagated by spy novels, that in the murky world of intelligence nothing is ever as it seems and that the commonsense explanation cannot be the right one. One of the merits of Seymour Hersh's new book, *The Target Is Destroyed*, is to show that the commonsense explanation is also much the most probable, that the plane strayed widely off course through accident rather than design — probably pilot error in programming its navigation system. Failure to recover the black box makes it impossible to be certain what the error was, but Hersh shows how it could have happened.

The main novelty of Hersh's book, however, is not his demolition of the conspiracy theory but his analysis of superpower reaction to the disaster. The initial Soviet response was highly confused. When KAL007 entered Soviet airspace, the air force command at Khabarovsk could find no secure channel of communication to seek instructions from Moscow. After at least three attempts to communicate by code, it gave up and sent an unscrambled message instead. After this confused exchange (monitored, like much else, by US signals intelligence) Khabarovsk reminded the command centre on Sakhalin Island (which KAL007

overflew) of the rules of engagement requiring visual identification of the intruder before shooting it down. Sakhalin ignored those rules. Flight 007 was destroyed by two missiles fired by a Soviet fighter pilot who failed to identify what he was shooting at.

The Soviet Union, never, of course, admits incompetence by its armed forces. What is more surprising is that the Reagan administration also refused to credit, at least in public, the ample evidence of Soviet incompetence provided by its own intelligence. Waving a secret intelligence report, George Shultz, the Secretary of State, immediately insisted there was no doubt that the Soviet air force knew exactly what it was doing: the Soviet pilot had identified KAL007 as a civilian airliner and shot it down in cold blood.

President Reagan took the unprecedented step of playing excerpts from the Soviet pilot's exchanges with his ground control in a dramatic television broadcast designed to demonstrate that "there is no way a pilot could mistake this for anything other than a civilian airliner". Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick played a further set of recorded excerpts at the United Nations.

The certainties of all three were gradually undermined by evidence that the Russians had suspected that the plane was not a commercial airliner but an American RC 135 intelligence aircraft.

Not for the last time, the administration damaged a powerful case against the Soviet Union by overstating it. The issue gradually shifted from Soviet responsibility for the deaths of 269 passengers and crew to the credibility of the American claim that the Soviet air force had deliberately shot down a civilian airliner. As it struggled to defend its original charge of deliberate, cold-blooded murder, the language of official spokesmen became increasingly tortured.

Hersh, however, probably pushes his argument too far. He does establish that the Soviet air force suspected it was dealing with an RC 135. But he does not prove that it had excluded the possibility that the intruder was a commercial airliner. In 1978 a Soviet fighter aircraft shot down a Korean airliner, Flight 002 from Paris to Seoul, also accidentally off course over Soviet territory. This time the plane's identity was clear, at least to the Soviet fighter pilot who was given, and at first resisted, the order to shoot it down. On this occasion the airliner miraculously survived a missile attack with only 15 passengers killed and wounded, and landed on a frozen lake.

The KAL007 tragedy has large implications for American intelligence. In its desire to make its charges against the Soviet Union stick, the administration made unprecedented public use of signals intelligence gathered by the NSA (the American GCHQ). It was almost as indiscreet earlier this year when it used Libyan aircraft as part of its campaign to justify its attack on Tripoli and Benghazi. Intelligence officers are entitled to feel that it is not a good idea to tell either the Russians or the Libyans about the interception of their communications. President Reagan's use of signals intelligence has inevitably caused strains in the Anglo-American intelligence alliance.

Few authors, even in the United States, have gained access to as much highly classified intelligence as Hersh has done. His sources "risked much" as he acknowledged in talking to him.

They took the risk, he believes, largely because of outrage at the administration's misuse of intelligence. One analyst told Hersh that, while Shultz was claiming on television that the Soviet air force had without question deliberately destroyed a civilian airliner, "we were all saying, 'how can the son-of-a-bitch do this... he's making political and corrupt use of intelligence'".

Once an intelligence community believes that its political masters are making partisan use of the material it provides, some of its members are bound to be tempted to try to put the record straight.

Christopher Andrew is the author of *Secret Service: The Making of the British Intelligence Community* (Heinemann) and editor of *Intelligence and National Security*. *Shooting Down KAL007* is published by Chatto & Windus (£10.95) and *The Target Is Destroyed* by Faber (£9.95).

Michael Kinsley

## Daniloff's big difference

New York. Suppose the KGB had never grabbed Nicholas Daniloff. And suppose, in that circumstance, that the US government had secured the liberation of two courageous Soviet dissidents such as Yuri Orlov and his wife Irina in exchange for nothing more than the release of a low-level Soviet agent such as Gennady Zakharov. There is no question that this would have been greeted by right-wing commentators as a brilliant, triumph of hard-headed Reaganite diplomacy.

After all, the usual practice when a Soviet diplomat makes his spying too obvious is to evict him without ceremony and without negotiation (as Mrs Thatcher did by the dozen last year). It is true that Zakharov, unlike most, was operating without benefit of diplomatic immunity. That may have been a violation of espionage etiquette, but it is hardly a distinction that lends itself to moral outrage. A Russian spying for the Soviet Union is not like an American spying for the Soviet Union. There is no reason why we should have wanted to send the hapless Zakharov to prison for life, especially at the cost of leaving Orlov in Siberia.

All logic suggests, therefore, that the actual deal that took place — Zakharov for the Orlovs plus Daniloff — should also be greeted as a Reagan triumph. We would happily have traded Zakharov for the Orlovs. Daniloff is grumpy. The Russians gave him up for nothing. This strikes me as a great success. Yes, we have not punished the Russians for their outrageous seizure of an innocent journalist, for all the other things they do the morally offend us. But we have done what is more important: denied them any practical benefit from their action, and thereby given them no incentive to try the same stunt when the US next seizes a genuine spy.

But logic is not the governing factor in the American reaction to the Daniloff deal, which is being greeted as a "fig leaf" (the dominant metaphor) for a president over eager for a summit. Hardliners are having fits. Even some liberal Democrats have accused President Reagan of giving up too much, thereby positioning himself to give up too much in the more negotiations ahead on arms control. Reagan brings some of this grief on himself with his idiotic insistence that no deal took place. But there are other, equally amusing, explanations for the reaction.

My favourite is that the Daniloff story played itself out in the way it did because the Ameri-

cans the Russians decided to arrest happened to be a journalist. This contention can be verified almost scientifically. In 1978 there was a similar episode. The US arrested two Soviet spies at the United Nations. Three weeks later, in Moscow, an American was dragged from his car at a traffic light and thrown into prison. Only that American was a businessman. Eventually the Soviet spies were released in exchange for the businessman plus five dissidents.

You possibly don't even remember that episode. I didn't. It was reported on an inside page of *The New York Times*. The businessman's name was Francis Jay Crawford. Thanks to a computerized data base called Nexis, which stores and indexes every word of the main US newspapers and magazines, it is possible to make a rough comparison of the coverage of the Crawford and Daniloff cases. The entire Crawford cycle, from arrest to release over several months, produced 68 articles with his name in them. By comparison, up to September 23, three weeks after his arrest and before all the publicity surrounding his release, Daniloff's name had appeared in 433 articles, many of them page one. (There were 17 articles referring to Crawford in the three weeks after Daniloff's arrest — not too many fewer than in the same period after his own arrest eight years ago.)

There was not a peep of protest, even from hardliners, about the Crawford deal — even though the president at the time was the supposedly weak-kneed Jimmy Carter. It took the Reagan administration a little while to discover that the Daniloff story was going to work out differently. At first the administration expected the usual pressure not to let an "unfortunate incident" block the search for peace, and so on. Instead, in terms of press slant, this one has turned out to be a gift for hardliners.

So it is also amusing that hardliners seem to be using their special leverage in this case quite stupidly. After all, in the larger diplomatic game, the "winner" of a deal like the Daniloff swap depends on which side is seen as the winner. American political consultants have a wonderful term for this "spin control" (after the baseball technique of putting a spin on the ball). What has been going on in the Daniloff case is negative spin control: turning an actual victory into a perceived defeat. Perhaps the Russians knew what they were doing when they grabbed a journalist, after all.

The author is editor of *New Republic*.

Woodrow Wyatt

## A fistful of jobs in your pocket

Everyone is worried about unemployment. The Labour Party and the Alliance play upon our guilt feelings to soften us into not complaining about enormous tax increases to relieve unemployment. Labour proposes that the nationalized industries take on a million workers who are not needed. If Labour wins the next election, councils are to be instructed to employ more staff.

We are still conditioned by the welfare state to believe that it is governments which are responsible for the level of employment. For brief periods they can have an effect, until the excess government spending takes its inevitable toll through inflation and increased wage demands to meet higher taxation, and brings the type of economic collapse with which we have become familiar. Then the government's spending plans are dramatically cut and unemployment resumes its upward path.

There is little of permanent good that governments can do about unemployment. It is not the government's fault that our balance of payments is fast deteriorating and that last month saw a record gap between imports and exports. We are also to blame. We think sentimentally about the unemployed but stop short of personal action to help them.

The excellent Think British Campaign, carrying out research with the Economist Intelligence Unit, found that the average couple with two children spends about £110 a week on consumer goods and services; £30 of it goes on imported goods. The proportion spent on British goods sinks steadily. If the average household switched £5 a week from buying foreign to buying British, 580,000 new jobs would be created within two years. The consumer would not suffer because the British goods he would buy are just as good as the foreign. Here are practical and painless philanthropy within reach of everyone.

For years after the last war Britain was the largest motor manufacturer in Europe. We hardly imported a car at all and our exports were magnificent; now nearly 57 per cent of our cars are imported. In Japan less than 1 per cent are imported. Every time we buy a foreign car we put someone out of work, though we may be the most compassionate Alliance or Labour supporter. If we were to buy 10 per cent more British cars instead of foreign there would be an immediate effect on unemployment.

We buy foreign cars for not very solid reasons: fashion, impulse,

appearance, fittings. At the Toté, where I am chairman, we have a rule that only British vehicles may be bought: a rule that applies to all our supplies, wherever there is a British equivalent. Most management and individuals, as the import figures show, do not attempt to buy British. Famous hotel chains import furniture, linen, china and cutlery from Italy, Germany and Scandinavia. They could easily buy the equivalent here.

Fifty per cent of all men's and boys' woven shirts are imported. At Marks and Spencer, Britain's largest retailer of shirts, all shirts are home produced; 75 per cent of Marks and Spencer footwear is British made and the proportion is going up, though nationwide 50 per cent of footwear is imported. Marks and Spencer are famous for their quality and profits. By taking the trouble to ensure that British manufacturers meet their quality and price standards they are responsible for maintaining much employment. Some other large retailers are beginning to take similar pains, but most find it less trouble to buy from abroad.

The European Court of Justice has made identification of foreign goods hard for the British customer. Anything can come into Britain from the EEC, even if it was first bought from outside the EEC, without any need to mark it as foreign made. The sole protection is that it is a breach of the Trade Description Act to say something was made in Britain which substantially was not. All British producers should therefore mark their goods as British, so that the consumer may understand that goods not so marked are imported.

In 1981 the import penetration of all manufactured goods was 25.5 per cent. Today it is 33 per cent and rising. If we do not all make a conscious effort to buy British imports are forecast to go up by an average of 3.6 per cent a year, which will cause still more unemployment.

Strikes and trade union restrictive practices and wage increases without corresponding productivity are the cause of one million more unemployed than there would otherwise have been, according to Professor Patrick Minford of Liverpool University's research group in economics. But the great mass of unemployment is down to us, whether as consumers or managers. We can actually do something about it if, instead of parading our consciences, we consciously parade our pockets and buy British.

### As Labour gets its policies together Colin Welch writes a prescient assessment of Anthony Crosland's way ahead

## The socialist future in retrospect

was fated to see an unprecedented inflation and high and rising unemployment.

What kept him so cheerful? It was not, I fancy, any faith in any sort of socialism, his own sort or any other, though I do not question his sincerity. No, paradoxical as it may sound, it seems rather to have been an incongruous profound and comforting faith, itself irrational, in the ability of capitalism somehow to keep going, to maintain growth and to enhance prosperity, even when deprived of all the discipline and rewards, the sticks and carrots hitherto thought essential to its success.

How so? Was it not Crosland who first, or most memorably, suggested that profit need not be a dirty little word to socialists, thus commending his work to all non-doxinaire "men of goodwill"? It was indicated. Yet mark now with what qualifications he defends the profit motive. Profits and the market system are perfectly in order, yes — but only on two harsh conditions. One is that effective demand must be equalized, ie, that incomes must be rendered more equal.

The other condition is that profits must be retained and not distributed, the penalty for the latter crime being swingeing taxation. This continuous "ploughing back" must, of course, have very adverse effects on the raising of capital for new firms and industries. If existing firms hang on to all they gain, where is new risk capital to be found? Crosland everywhere neglects the needs and role of new businesses, and seems to overlook their importance to growth and innovation.

Now we can readily see that that profits Crosland tolerates are profits which have lost much of their purpose, in so far as that purpose was to elicit and reward skill, hard work, risk-taking. The word "profit" remains but the lure, the reward has disappeared. Little reward will find its way into private hands, what does will promptly be redistributed. Taxation, he cries, must be made "to bite more deeply and more fiercely".

Behind what Anthony Crosland urged may be discerned a failure



to recognize any logical or just connection between production and distribution. He notes with resentment the prizes the free economy offers; he notes with some complacency the efforts it elicits and the wealth it creates. But he does not recognize, or if he recognizes does not emphasize, any link between the two. The first can safely be diminished, almost abolished, without affecting the supply of the latter.

About nationalization itself his mind is equivocal and ambiguous. He reviews its past without enthusiasm: "We now understand rather better that monopoly, even where it is public, has definite drawbacks." (Others might say especially where it is public for a public monopoly is far more durable than a private one, protected as it normally is by statute and government interference from all change and competition.)

Yet nationalization, thus firmly shown the door, soon comes clambering back in modified, but not less alarming, form through the window. It is now to be "supple, flexible and relevant... to achieve certain definite socialist ends." Vast funds would

accrete to the state from that deep and fierce taxation — ie, from the ruin of many independent businesses. These funds would be used "generally to increase the area of public ownership" and to "extend public investment in any direction" (my italics). Public boards would be set up to manage these funds and operations, at once "independent of the government in their day-to-day operations" and yet responsive to legitimate government requests, for instance "to play a consciously stabilizing role in the (stock) market." Crosland himself mercilessly ridiculed the Labour Party's ever-changing nationalization proposals which, as he said, constituted a vague, threat to the whole of private industry.

Very well, but what comfort could private industry derive from Crosland's own approach, a bludgeon in both hands, taxation in one, subsidized competition in the other, the first ready to fall everywhere, the second anywhere, "in any direction", setting in train a process which has no limit or term.

Have I greatly overstated the case? Had he lived, Tony Crosland could have argued so, or indeed he could have roared back and back until in the end his proposals were more in line with the "mixed-up variegated pattern of ownership" which he thought essential to "guarantee personal liberty and the fragmentation of power." On the other hand, our national experience in which so much has gone ill in ways which would have puzzled and disturbed Crosland does not suggest the case to be overstated. His road to socialism is less simple and certain than that of the left, more complicated and ambiguous, less obviously hostile to liberty and prosperity, the more insidious and ingratiating, thus all the harder to resist.

How could non-socialists fail to be reassured by a man who calls not only for higher exports and old-age pensions but also for "more open-air cafes, brighter and gayer streets at night, later closing hours for public houses, more local repertory theatres, better and more hospitable hotels and restaurants, brighter and cleaner eating houses, more riverside cafes, more pleasure-gardens on the Battersea model, more murals and pictures in public places, better designs for furniture and pottery and women's clothes, statues in the centre of new housing estates, better designed street lamps and telephone kiosks, and so on ad infinitum..."

What an enticing prospect: Paris rather than Moscow, more Toulouse-Lautrec than socialist realism! Indeed, many non-socialists have surveyed it with a certain bemused and hesitant goodwill, thinking it perhaps more friend than foe, as truly it contains elements of both.

Adapted from an article published in *Encounter* in 1979 shortly after Anthony Crosland's death.





1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

## CAPITOL PUNISHMENT

Congressmen who are ringing their bells this week, may next year be wringing their hands. Their defeat of President Reagan over the vexed issue of sanctions against South Africa, was a triumph for the American Constitution with its complex checks and balances of power. But their punitive measures could lead to disaster for almost everyone else.

The impact of the new sanctions on South Africa itself will be unequivocally bad. According to one early estimate they should cut the country's exports to the United States — its biggest trading partner — by one third. Senators acknowledge that they will not end apartheid overnight. Pretoria has been bracing itself for the shock which, as President Reagan himself has warned, will probably be felt more by the country's blacks than by anyone else. But the telephone call which Mr "Pik" Botha so unwisely made to the Senate before the vote, reflects real concern in Pretoria over the damage.

It is equally bad news for Britain and those other countries which have firmly opposed similar pressures in Europe. Whitehall has tried to portray the American package as an attempt by Washington to catch up on the Europeans — who introduced their own measures last month. But these hardly match those now adopted by Congress. To a large extent, Britain and West Germany (the two nations most opposed to tougher measures) have already passed the main pressure points. But the Dutch and Danish governments will make sure that the issue resurfaces at the next meeting of Community foreign ministers in three weeks time, with a ban on coal imports looking like the most tempting target.

It could also become bad news for a number of landlocked front-line states in Southern Africa, however loud their welcome for the outcome on Capitol Hill. The White House is preparing to balance the negative effect of sanctions aid for Southern Africa — concentrating effort on regional transport. But if Pretoria carries out its threat to impose sanctions of its own on those countries which now have to channel about four-fifths of their external trade through South Africa, the region will need more than the \$500 million extra aid which is being talked about in Washington.

But the heaviest impact of all should be felt in Washington itself, where Republican congressmen, with mid-term elections coming up, could come to regret inflicting on President Reagan his first major foreign policy reverse in six years. Rebellious senators have argued that this was an issue on which ordinary Americans felt more deeply than their president. They wanted to be on the right side of history. By voting for sanctions, Congressmen were reflecting, not opposing, public opinion.

The sanctions package has certainly left no doubt over US opposition to apartheid. But few people in the United States have more than a confused idea of the political situation in South Africa. That sanctions might do more harm than good is a danger still too little understood. What this week's events have done is to weaken the president's position just before a crucial summit with the Russians. It is arguable that the issues at the summit are so different that the sanctions vote will do him

little harm. But it will have done him no good either.

The entire episode demonstrates that in democratic politics negative opposition, however justified rationally, is rarely sufficient. A political leader who wishes to prevail must produce a positive policy that has prospect of meeting the objectives of his opponents. Congress was determined to pass some package of measures that would have a real impact on South Africa. When Mr Reagan failed to outline a programme of assistance to South Africa's blacks that would undermine apartheid by a different and more hopeful route, sanctions were apparently the only method of intervention left to them.

Should Mr Reagan have tried to pre-empt the Senate vote by adopting virtually all the measures in an executive order of his own? If that tactic had succeeded, Congressmen would have got what they wanted while he would have retained control of foreign policy, giving the White House more flexibility in its future relations with Pretoria. But sanctions had become a symbol of opposition to apartheid in US politics and it is probable that a last-minute concession from the White House would have made little or no difference.

In the end the President took the view that to endorse sanctions now would both have made nonsense of his previous opposition and restrained him from attempting to overturn them in the future if their consequences tended to justify his worst fears. He has metaphorically shrugged off responsibility for the new measures, leaving Congress to take the rap. But whether he or the Senate has indeed chosen the right side of history, only history itself can reveal.

## MR KINNOCK'S MODERATION

Labour began, conducted and finished its conference in a mood of disciplined euphoria. This was such a remarkable contrast to Labour's usual exhibition of ideological free-style wrestling that it has been widely heralded as an early portent of electoral success. Labour, so the theory goes, will enter the next election as a united party, devoted to moderate policies, organised by an efficient party machine, and headed by an adroit and personable leader in Neil Kinnock.

Even the delegates to the fact that the delegates' euphoria at Blackpool apparently rubbed off on the press and television, this judgement of the Labour conference contains much that is true. The conference was well-managed, the presentation skilful, and Mr Kinnock's personal performance assured. Above all the party was united — and other things being equal, a united party is more likely to attract the support of voters than a disunited one.

The result has been a series of temporary compromises that lean heavily to the left. Perhaps the purest example of this is the decision, after a wholly inadequate debate, to phase out nuclear power over an unspecified period. The promise to phase out is a concession to the combined forces of the Left and the miners, neatly joined in Mr

Arthur Scargill, whereas the indefinite character of the phasing out period (one union leader suggested between 20 and 120 years) has kept the other power unions quiet.

Plainly, that is a compromise that cannot be maintained for long. And what is true for the compromise on nuclear power also goes for those on the economy, defence, foreign policy, and much else. Labour's is a "white-knuckle unity" maintained by grim will-power against nature. The only question is whether it can survive a heated election campaign.

Potentially more damaging to Labour is the character of its policies on defence and the economy. Even on the indulgent interpretation of Mr Hattersley's spending plans offered by the Institute of Fiscal Studies, Labour will have to find more money than will be raised by higher taxes on those earning above £27,000. Public opinion is traditionally suspicious of Labour's competence in economic and fiscal matters — as older Labour MPs will recall from the 1959 election in which Hugh Gaitskell's plans for higher spending, depicted as irresponsible by the Tories, were a significant factor in his defeat.

On defence, Labour has firmly attached itself to a unilateralist policy which the

voters have equally firmly rejected in previous elections. It threatens a status quo which has maintained peace in Europe at a time when wars have raged in areas of the world outside Nato's nuclear umbrella. And it will be denounced not merely by Ministers but by most newspapers, defence experts, other Opposition parties, and even some former Labour Ministers who remain true to their convictions in office. The chances must be that it will become a serious vote loser for Labour.

The defence issue may also direct the attention of voters to the more general question of Labour's "moderation" which is largely an illusion achieved by moving the entire spectrum of Labour opinion to the left. It was said by commentators yesterday that hard-line demands that Britain should leave Nato had been rejected by the conference. But the policy actually passed — to remove all US nuclear bases from Britain in the first year of a Labour government — would have been regarded as wildly extreme in the party of James Callaghan and Harold Wilson.

Labour has changed dramatically — and the Blackpool conference ratified the change quietly. But it should not be assumed that the voters will fail to recognise the change for all that.

## FOURTH LEADER

Now that the nation has recovered from the excess of bliss represented by the wedding of Prince Andrew to the then Miss Sarah Ferguson, a more critical scrutiny may with propriety be directed to one aspect of it that has profound ceremonial and even constitutional implications. It was reported in the *Church Times* that Miss Ferguson plighted her troth in Westminster Abbey while putting forward her left hand, contrary to the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer, which demand the right.

It is a pity that Parliament did not attend to this innovation before the recess. That institution's august Ecclesiastical Committee has recently required of the Church of England, as a price of its consent to women being allowed to be deacons, that a certain rubric be changed from "shall" to "may" (or vice versa). Perhaps a similar adjustment to the rite of marriage would take care of further wedding-day absent-mindedness, particularly in the interests of stamping out discrimination against the left-handed.

It is a comfort that a spokesperson for the Archbishop of Canterbury has given an assurance that wrong-headedness in matters of marriage ritual is not *per se* grounds for nullity. It seems unlikely that Miss Ferguson is a secret Ritualist, trying to sneak sinister Italian church practices past the Primate of All England.

But given the speed with which dress designers ensure that not-quite-carbon copies of the Wedding Dress were in all the appropriate shops next day, and given the alacrity with which a certain hair style, prominent at an earlier Royal Wedding, became overnight the standard in every High Street, it is too much to hope that this is the last we shall hear of left-handed plighting.

Is it not true that Queen Victoria's grasping of a chicken drumstick (whether with left or right hand is not reported) was the signal for the general adoption of this easy solution to a hitherto tricky challenge to manipulative skills? Is it not also true (or was it just another jibe from Ronald Knox?) that a prelatial false

step at a Roman Mass became the overnight fashion in Anglo-Catholic circles, who believed the Vatican had introduced an extra genuflection?

There is therefore no weight in the dismissive approach to matters of etiquette and rubric; the idea that grown-ups have better things to worry about. These are the better things. The road that begins with an accidental proffering of an about-to-be royal left-hand ends with royal weddings under water in swimming pools. And we have no reason to think Dr Runcie would look well in snorkel gear with rubber flippers.

The Crown Appointments Commission would start considering candidates for his succession, when that comes due, on an entirely false basis: the ability to maintain an aura of primacy in submarine circumstances. It would be rather better if the Archbishop were to revise his recent assurances: a wrong-headed approach to marriage, he should say, is an ancient Royal Prerogative and a privilege of brides of naval officers, no-one else.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Unilateralism called in question

From Viscount Trenchard  
Sir, Further to your interesting article on Tuesday, September 30, on defence, and now that we have had the benefit of hearing parts of Mr Kinnock's speeches at the Labour Party conference, I would expect that other readers have been wondering, as I have, why such an intelligent man as Mr Kinnock has taken up such an extreme position, not only of unilateral nuclear disarmament but of forgoing any request to be covered by the US nuclear deterrent.

I have a feeling that the answer must lie in two directions. The first is that he and his colleagues must believe that the Russians will never use nuclear weapons against Europe and presumably that they will never threaten their use in order to obtain any objective. He is entitled to his opinion of the modern objectives from Moscow, but it can only be an opinion in relation to an all-powerful leadership in the Kremlin, both present and future, at any time this century. I believe the British public would prefer a sound insurance policy.

The second reason for his current position must, I think, be that he has believed those advocates who suggest that if we cancel Trident and use modern technology efficiently, and if our Allies will increase conventional arms by some 3 per cent, then we would be able to deter a Russian conventional attack. Lord Carter has been an advocate of this theme for a long time.

Once again, however, Mr Kinnock must realise that this, like Soviet aims, is no more than a thesis, a thesis which is bound to take the best part of a decade to prove. It is a thesis which suggests that the trend of the past decade, during which the Russians have tended to close the technological gap with the West, would be instantly reversed.

When I was at the Ministry of Defence all concerned were actively trying to promote the strengthening of conventional weapons by the use of modern technology; but I don't think any of those with up-to-date experience would claim that we are moving as fast as the Russians at the present time. Wishful thoughts are attractive to politicians, but the facts at the moment are that in conventional arms in the European area the Russians have twice the fire power on land and in the air, and if we look globally at the two super-powers on the figures of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, we find such figures as US overall strength of tanks, 13,423; USSR, 52,600.

## Credit where due

From Mr G. J. Beers  
Sir, I find it very sad that, immediately following the announcement of Mr Denloff's release, we are subjected to an analysis on television as to whether it is Mr Reagan or Mr Gorbachov who has been "forced" to compromise and has therefore "climbed down".

In this country it is the same every time a public figure changes his or her mind, or agrees with something with which they have previously disagreed — they are portrayed as having been humiliated, this being the word most frequently used.

Why should this be? The purpose of any debate or negotiation is to bring about a change of mind in at least one of the parties, and if this is achieved then surely it is to be welcomed and not belittled. We all know that in our personal lives we are continually changing our views or attitudes with changing circumstances. This is not to say that we are changing our principles, merely that we are being reasonable in reaching an accommodation with our colleagues and neighbours.

Why should it be that a public figure cannot behave in a reasonable manner without being denigrated? It must make their work even more difficult than it already is.

Yours faithfully,  
G. J. BEERS,  
Lamellan,  
Cherry Garden Lane,  
Maidenhead Thicket, Berkshire.

## Aids reassurance

From Dr Felix Mann  
Sir, There has been a great deal of publicity in the Press and on radio and television about the danger of contracting Aids from doctors' needles.

In my own acupuncture practice, where needles are a *sine qua non*, reputable practitioners use disposable needles, thus obviating any possibility of infection.

People needing treatment have the option of telephoning before-hand to find out whether the doctor to whom they are entrusting their health does or does not take this elementary precaution.

Yours sincerely,  
FELIX MANN,  
15 Devonshire Place, W1,  
September 29.

## Out of sight

From Lord Craigton  
Sir, One knows the person, but cannot remember the name. A name label is worn, but the print is so small or indistinct that it cannot be read without bending down and peering — thus revealing one's social shortcomings.

Would meeting organisers please provide name labels with the wearer's name large and clear enough to be read at a glance? Yours faithfully,  
CRAIGTON,  
36 Station Road, Egham, Surrey.

## Appointment of BBC Chairman

From Mr Leonard Miall  
Sir, Once again the appointment of a BBC Chairman (report, October 3) has been announced from Downing Street, apparently before its approval by the Queen in Council.

In the past the Prime Minister used to consult the Opposition before making a recommendation to the Monarch and the Privy Council of an appointment to a body incorporated by royal charter. This was because those so appointed, such as BBC governors, remain in office for their statutory terms despite changes in government.

Such Crown appointments cannot be removed for political reasons, although the dismissal of the complete board of governors of the BBC was contemplated on one occasion 20 years ago, when they resisted the proposal to take advertising on the Light Programme.

Like his predecessors, Sir Alec Douglas-Home consulted the Opposition before putting forward the name of Lord Normanbrook, the last BBC Chairman to die in office before the untimely death of Stuart Young. However, when the news of Harold Wilson's intention to switch Lord Hill of Luton from the chairmanship of the Independent Television Authority to the BBC as Normanbrook's successor leaked prematurely, there was no inter-party consultation.

Lord Hill's appointment was hastily announced from Downing Street on July 26, 1967, the Acting Chairman of the BBC, Sir Robert Lusty, being told that the Queen had had to hold an emergency Privy Council meeting at Goodwood that day. In fact, the Queen was put in the position of having formally to approve the appointment at a regular Privy Council meeting at Buckingham Palace two days later.

It would be nice to see the conventions, as well as the courtesies, of appointment by the Queen in Council, after inter-party consultation, restored. Yours faithfully,  
LEONARD MIALL,  
Maryfield Cottage,  
Taplow Village,  
Maidenhead, Berkshire.

From Lord Goodman, CH  
Sir, May I, from a firmly non-Tory viewpoint, be permitted to express the view that the immediate attacks on the appointment of Mr "Duke" Hussey are ill-judged and extremely unfair. It would be common sense to judge him by his performance and not by uninformed speculation about his likely attitudes.

I can speak with a knowledge in depth of Mr Hussey's character and behaviour. He was Deputy Chairman of the Newspaper Publishers Association for several years under my chairmanship. In that time no one tried harder to create good relationships with the numerous unions concerned; no one could more inappropriately be regarded as a union-basher.

I should be astonished if, whatever his success or otherwise in his new appointment, he can be charged with unfairness or prejudice against unions or any legitimate political party. Yours faithfully,  
GOODMAN,  
9-11 Fulwood Place,  
Gray's Inn, WC1,  
October 2.

## Unfair shares

From Mrs Hilary Kerr  
Sir, The massive over-subscription of the TSB sale points to the likelihood of a similar application for shares in British Gas in November. Quite rightly TSB customers have received priority; British Gas have a priority scheme which guarantees registered customers at least £250 worth of shares (report, October 2).

However, there is one fundamental difference between the two offers. Any one of us could have become a TSB customer before the qualifying date and thereby gained priority in our share application. With British Gas this is impossible. Many of us are not customers through no fault of our own. In our case the main is almost a mile away by road, in others much further.

Had we chosen not to have gas in the first place, fair enough; but we seem to be discriminated against purely on a geographical basis.

Yours faithfully,  
HILARY KERR,  
2 Colneton Cottages,  
Chart Lane,  
Brasted, Westerham, Kent.

From Mrs J. D. Chicken  
Sir, TSB pins (letters, September 27, 30): why not send them to British Gas? Yours faithfully,  
JEAN D. CHICKEN,  
13 Bankside Close,  
Bacup, Lancashire.

## Personal affront

From Mr C. R. Jones  
Sir, The difference that Mr J. M. Meade (October 2) is seeking surely lies in the fact that the commander of the ship is communicating his situation, albeit the ship is in a similar state. I cannot believe that the announcement, "I am temporarily out of action," indicates the present situation of the bank manager.

Yours sincerely,  
C. R. JONES,  
24 Alhambra Road,  
Southsea, Hampshire.

## ON THIS DAY

OCTOBER 4 1873

The Atlantic was first crossed in a balloon in August, 1873. The instigator of this earlier attempt was John Wise (1808-79). He quarrelled with his backers and did not take part in the flight, which was made by Washington Donaldson, George Lunt and Alfred Ford. The balloon crashed at New Canaan, Connecticut.

THE TRANSATLANTIC BALLOON VOYAGE — The process of inflating the balloon had been going on all day (September 12), and, as the afternoon advanced, it seemed as if everything would turn out successfully. The people lounged and gossiped, were as patient as possible under the circumstances, and were, of course, in a state of high expectancy. Presently a pretty large report was heard, accompanied by a rushing sound, and everybody looked toward the balloon, in the top of which a large rent was observable. The escaping gas extended the rent still further, and in less than a minute the balloon had entirely collapsed, the failure of the affair being greeted with a pretty general expression of good-humoured derision. At the time that the balloon burst it appeared to be inflated to the extent of about two-thirds, or perhaps three-quarters its capacity. What was the actual cause of the collapse is, of course, a matter of some doubt, and a good deal of surmise. The inferiority of the material would appear to be the primary cause, and then, again, it is affirmed that during the process of inflation the netting was held too tight. It is certain, at all events, that the balloon bulged through the netting, but how far this circumstance may have tended toward the result which came about is only a matter of speculation. The reports of a score of journals, mailed around Steiner and the Goodalls immediately after the collapse. All at once a circle was formed, with Mr. Steiner in the centre, and this central figure proceeded to explain the cause of the rupture. "A balloon of cotton," said Mr. Steiner, "of this size can't be constructed strong enough to stand the inflation, with the wind of the last half hour" (there had been no wind to speak of) "a surface presenting 4,000 square feet of canvas, equal to the sail of the largest ship afloat, and the pressure of 7,000 pounds against the crown of the balloon. The material weighs 4,000 pounds, all concentrating at the valve. I don't believe a silk balloon of the same size would stand the pressure, except enclosed in a bag of cotton, and without netting. No bag of this size has ever been inflated, so that, in a certain sense, it is an experiment. At the time of the explosion there was 325,000 feet of gas in the balloon. She parted at the valve, and split into three pieces, and turned inside out. The cause was not the pressure of the gas alone, but the breeze as well. I always had a doubt of the ability to inflate it. I thought today it was no calm I could inflate it, but the wind coming on made it impossible." At this time a knot of gentlemen were tearing strips from a piece of the balloon cloth they had somehow obtained, as easily as if it were paper. A word from any self-constituted leader to the crowd would have resulted disastrously. The multitude, who had shown great patience, would have done sad damage to the bungling balloonists if anyone had raised a cry against them. As it happened they passed away quietly. Professor Wise, who was afterwards visited at his residence, stated that before the accident occurred he had an irreconcilable difference with the Messrs. Goodalls, and had altogether abandoned the idea of taking any further part in the matter, but it was afterwards understood between them that he should make the ascension. The difference related to his engagement with a publisher to write a book to be entitled *Through the Air*. The balloon burst, he said, because proper care had not been taken in the manufacture of the gas-bag. The cotton material used in its construction had not been properly dried when it was oiled and varnished; instead of drying it indoors, it was exposed in the open air. This exposure had the effect of making the cloth so much as to make it too weak to bear the great strain to which it had to be subjected. There were other things which were not suited to the purpose for which they were designed. The tarred marine used for netting was not the kind of material he wanted. He had suggested the use of soft flax cord, which would not chafe the gas-bag. This cord, however, was too expensive. Concerning the cost of the balloon, Professor Wise said that he had estimated that it would cost \$5,300 60c. The present balloon had not cost much more than \$4,000. He said he became tired of quietly battling against the false economy and the selfishness of the managers of the enterprise. His suggestions were disregarded, and finally entirely unheeded. But he had become so identified with the matter that he resolved to make an attempt, even if it resulted in a partial failure and his life was risked. — *New York Times*.

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## In common currency

From Mr Ray Ward  
Sir, In 1832, judging from your "On This Day" item about Sir Walter Scott (September 27), the abbreviation for "pound" (the unit of currency) appears to have been a lower-case italic *l*, placed after the figure. I wonder if anyone can tell me when the capital *L* came into use in its stylised form of £ and also when and how there came about the puzzling practice of placing the symbols for major currency units — or even the full names — before the figure? Yours faithfully,  
RAY WARD,  
48 St George's Avenue, N7.







**A weekly guide  
to leisure, entertainment  
and the arts**

**Douglas Thompson** reports from the far shores of reality

The passport to Malibu is that good-old Hollywood

There were enough myths and legends about the occupants of the hundreds of homes along Malibu's five beaches and six canyons to make a Hollywood publicity

Long ago, back in A.D. 1000, Malibu was a lot safer, not to say saner, under the stewardship of the Chumash Indians. In 1542 the Spaniards arrived out of a clear blue sea. They turned out to be the 16th

Fantasy and reality live together in Malibu. Early Westerns (most starring Tom Mix) were made in the Malibu Hills and Mack Sennett did

Barbra Streisand has a "compound" in Ramirez Can-

"I know exactly whom to call when my dog pees on the carpet. Trades-people are honourable and they stay year after year. Nobody expects to see Neil Diamond on the

## One man's Malibu

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## Hot Christmas: Bing Crosby went straight to number one

**Hot profits: Robert Redford loved it, Bob Newhart bought it**

1925: Anna Q. Nilsson, silent movie star, bought the land.  
1927: Librettist Nacio Herb Brown (*Broadway Melody, Stogie*, *In the Rain*) bought Nilsson's and adjacent land, built a house for \$3,500.  
House and land in the Brown family until...


1942: Bought by Bing Crosby for \$200,000 (just rented

1982: Bought for a "bargain" \$1,850,000 by Robert Redford on the proceeds of early successes (*Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*, *The Sting*, *All the Presidents' Men*).  
1984: Redford sells for \$2 million to producer-agent Jeff Weissman of singer Helen Reddy.  
1986: Bought by comedian Bob Newhart for \$3 million.

Whatever Malibu is, it is not what it set out to be: America's Côte d'Azur. From the moment in 1928 when Miss Nilsson moved in, quickly followed by the "It" girl, Clara Bow, and Gloria Swanson — whose swimsuit picture poses on the beach "invented" pin-ups — Malibu was destined to be like a Hollywood epic, more famous for its cast than its plot.

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OF  
THE MONTH**

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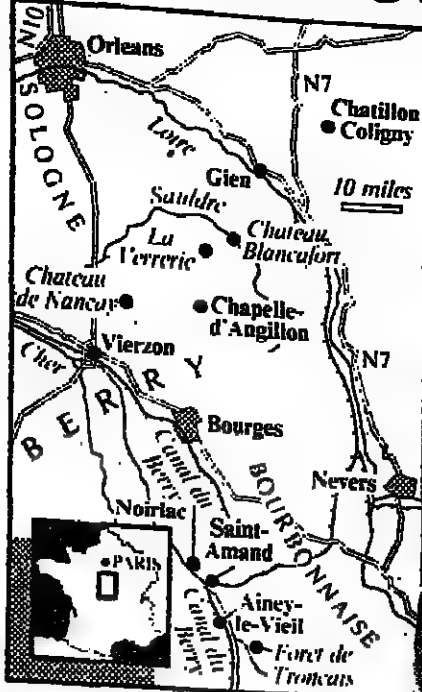


## TRAVEL 2

## OUT AND ABOUT

## The heart of the lost domain

Wandering through the Berry region of France, Jean Robertson found an author's landscape



Since first reading Henri Alain-Fournier's *Le Grand Meaulme* many years ago, I have wanted to see the countryside of the Berry — the true heroine of his only novel. Published in 1913, it was selected as a runner-up for the Prix Goncourt. He was 26, but before his 27th birthday he was killed on the Western Front.

His grave is unknown but his pays, the Cher region of the Berry, lies south of the Touraine and north of the Auvergne, between two great north-south arteries of France, the N10 and N7, and is by-passed by all but the most curious wanderer. With its heaths and woodlands, small fields neatly enclosed by thick-set hedges, rows, lakes, rivers, marshes and mist, it is a private sliver of France, almost undisturbed by tourism. Everywhere pine and birch strain upwards like the spires of the Romanesque village churches, and in 1986 it is all much as Alain-Fournier knew it.

Bourges, the regional capital, deserves at least one night's stop (ideally at the Hotel d'Angleterre or the slightly cheaper Hostellerie du Grand Argenteuil — both within walking distance of most sights worth seeing). Bourges is convenient for daily sorties north and south — though I chose to stay in the countryside, returning there as the grand finale.

Small as it is, Bourges is grand in every sense, from its great, five-porched cathedral to the cobbled lanes and half-timbered timber barn, the palaces, museums and churches. Les Jardins des Prés Fichaux, on the south-western edge of the city proper, are imaginative, serene and fun.

We drove down La Route Jacques-Coeur along a little chain of châteaux, abbeys and churches, historic towns and villages, art galleries and museums. The road has taken its name from Charles VII's treasurer.

Driving due south from Paris on the N7, we left the highway at Châtillon Coligny to join the D43 en



Dream land: Henri Alain-Fournier, who made the countryside his heroine

route for the great international hunting museum at Gien. The Musée de la Chasse, housed in the Chateau de la Chasse, the Berry's most beautiful hunting museum, will rivet the anti-bloodsport fraternity as much as it fascinates the hunting, shooting and fishing folk. The little town of Gien itself, heavily bombed in the Second World War, is a masterpiece of faithful yet imaginative reconstruction. Sitting prettily on the south bank of the Loire, its turrets, spires and steep roofs grey and shining, Gien is a pleasant place to break a journey.

Try dining at the Beau Rivage, a small traditional hotel (allow £20 each including wine, tax and service), then stroll over the bridge to take bed and breakfast at the Solhotel which has a glorious view of river, town and château (about £25 for two).

Leaving Gien you leave the Loire itself, but not the waters that feed it. We pushed on to the Sologne, sustained by the Sologne and the Nère, the forested hunting country broken by lakes and heaths, which figures powerfully in the escapades of Meaulme. But first a stop at the

Château Blancfort, on the banks of the Sologne, to admire the classic *jardin français* faithfully recreated from a layfield by the present owner, La Baronne de Cramon.

The world of *Le Grand Meaulme* is hard to trace with accuracy, since the story is a blend of Alain-Fournier's experience as a son of the Berry and of his places and people. Confusion is compounded because he deliberately juggled with place names and distances, anxious to cover his tracks and avoid identifying precisely.

He went to school and spent most of his childhood at Ainey-le-Vieil, in the countryside where the Berry and the Bourbonnais meet. The Sainte Agathe of his novel is still the village school at Epineuil-le-Fleuril, a few minutes south of Ainey. Henri's father was headmaster, his mother cared for the infants (M. Seurat and Mlle de la Roche) and it is from the attic of Sainte Agathe, where Henri slept, that Meaulme set off on his wanderings. The school can still be visited and this year hosts a special exhibition of school life at the turn of the century.

A few kilometres up the road is the Chateau Concaray. A grand party was held here for the village and the estate when Alain-Fournier was a boy. The chateau was hung with lights and there was fancy dress and a fine spread on the table, all accompanied by music and dancing. The child never forgot the event and Concaray is one of the châteaux which his imagination wove into the magical domain in the Sologne, "which seemed to be run by children" and where *La Fête Étrange* took place.

In stark contrast to chateau-wandering is the stark Cistercian abbey of Noirlac (just north of Saint-Amand), where the only concessions to the flesh are its pastoral setting, sweet-smelling cloisters and a wine cellar. The only fireplace in the vast stone structure is in the room that served the monks as a dormitory. The Abbey church now serves as a concert hall mainly for vocal music: if your stay in the area happens to coincide with a performance, it is hard to think of a lovelier way of spending an evening than at this severely ascetic Glyndebourne.

There is plenty of scope for good walking at La Verrerie, a solitary little place on a lake in woodlands north of Bourges, and for taking a few more steps into the world of Alain-Fournier.

He was born at La Chapelle-d'Angillon (the small house is in the main street but it has acquired a second story since 1886) and the local chateau (another strand in the magical tapestry of *La Fête Étrange*) has a permanent exhibition of everything the owners have gathered about the life, times, surroundings and thoughts of Alain-Fournier.

Nancay, 30km from La Verrerie and famous for its *sablés* and observatory (the largest in France), was also the home of Alain-Fournier's father. It was here that the Fourniers gathered annually for a family holiday with the Rivierres — Henri's uncle Florent (Florentine of the novel), Aunt Julie (sister to Alain-Fournier père) and his nine cousins. The Rivierres kept a grocery and cotton goods store opposite the church at Nancay, which can still be viewed. The cramped mud-floored rooms, peopled with lay figures, hardly fit the child's memory of "this bazaar which I thought would never come to an end of so many marvels".

## TRAVEL NOTES

Alfrance Holidays (01-588 8881) offers three-night fly-drive packages from £112 (plus a £25 currency surcharge) each for two people travelling together. The seven-night fly-drive package costs from £190 each and there is a currency surcharge of £25 per day. Saint-Amand is a convenient centre for visiting the Berry south of Bourges. The Hotel de la Poste costs about £30 for two, including breakfast. The Chateau de la Commanderie is only a few minutes' drive from Saint-Amand. Prices from £25-£35 for two; dinner £20 each.



## Eminent man and Victorian residence

It is 1864 and Thomas Carlyle, writer and thinker, is taking tea in his back dining-room with the novelist Geraldine Jewsbury. No doubt he is holding forth with characteristic vigour. Meanwhile, just the other side of the door, on the floor of the tiny cupboard-like room known as the china closet, Mary — the latest in a long line of maidservants — is, with grunted teeth, giving birth to a baby.

Just one incident in the long black comedy that was the home life of the Carlyles at Cheyne Row, Chelsea, where they spent "two and thirty years of hard battle against Fate". The baby, by the way, was smuggled out of the house that night, and it was months before Mary's employers knew anything about it.

At the best of times life was hard enough for the domestics, what with the incessant demands of Mrs C. and the Sage himself descending to the basement kitchen late at night to smoke and brood. The fastidious Jane forbade smoking above stairs, so the kitchenmaid would be turned out of her primitive living quarters to wait, shivering, in the scullery until the master had composed himself for bed.

It is difficult now to appreciate the awe in which the Victorians held Thomas Carlyle. Today those great difficult volumes — *Sartor Resartus*, *The French Revolution*

non, *Oliver Cromwell*, and so on — are little read outside academic circles, but happily the house remains, a tall, thin terraced house of just after 1700, open to the public now as it has been for 90 years or so.

In fact it is still an atmospheric Victorian shrine; here may be seen such relics of Carlyle worship as "the pen with which Carlyle wrote the last chapters of *Frederick the Great*", or his camelhair dressing-gown, his straw hat, a plaster cast of his hand. Almost every part of the house remains undisturbed. The downstairs parlour is still precisely the "Chelsea interior" of Robert Taft's painting which now hangs there: Carlyle defiantly puffing a churchwarden pipe, Jane staring tensely into space. It was a good thing, someone remarked at the time, that Thomas Carlyle had married Jane Welsh, since this limited the misery to two victims instead of four. He had a point.

Carlyle demanded absolute peace and quiet for his work, and you can still view his famous "sound-proof room" at the top of the house. Built with the utmost ingenuity, this in fact contrived to amplify

Carlyle's House, 24 Cheyne Row, London SW3 (01-352 7087) is open until the end of October, Wed-Sun, 11am-5pm.



Preservation order: Carlyle's drawing room (top) and the facade of his house in Chelsea

the noises from the river, and didn't even keep out the cry of the "demon fowl" owned by neighbours which had first driven him up there.

Today the noise of traffic and aeroplanes would be enough to madden anyone, but in the little walled garden, it is surprisingly peaceful. Carlyle found the garden "of admirable comfort to me, in the smoking way I can wonder about in dressing-gown and straw hat in it, as of old, and take my pipe in peace". (Without even having to oust a maidservant.)

The time has long gone, when crowds of sightseers would gather at the end of Cheyne Row to catch a glimpse of the Great Man. But, thanks to the reverence of his disciples and the subsequent care of the National Trust, Carlyle has the best of memorials — this odd, cluttered, fascinating house, entirely unspoilt and absolutely his own.

Nigel Andrew

## OUTINGS

attended by the pearly kings, queens, princes and princesses, whose original function was to safeguard the interests of the street traders who elected them. St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, London WC2. Tomorrow, 3pm. Free.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF MAGICIANS' SHOWS: This morning, a programme specially for children, this evening a gala with Paul Daniels and magic acts.

CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK: Various events throughout the country based on the theme "Heroes and Heroines in Children's Books". Highlights include a Puffin Carnival (today, noon), and painting sessions and other entertainers (tomorrow, 11am-4pm).

Royal Exchange Theatre, Manchester, today. Performance: adult £1, child 50p; tomorrow free. Further information on local events from libraries, book shops, local press.

PEARLY HARVEST FESTIVAL: Annual service

## Top flights for Florida

## TRAVEL NEWS

Price cuts on 1987 family holidays in the USA are already beginning to appear. Jetset is giving reductions of up to £250 for youngsters aged between 12 and 17 at a number of hotels in Florida and is offering flat-rate £99 holidays for children between two and 11 on selected departures from Gatwick and Manchester to Orlando. Couples aged 65 and over can also save £100 on certain Florida flights. There will be no surcharges on bookings before January 15.

## Nileotic opera

Thomas Cook is operating tours to Egypt next May to tie in with a season of performances of Verdi's *Aida* at the Temple of Luxor by the Arena di Verona Company and an international cast headed by Plácido Domingo. A seven-day "Discovery of Egypt" tour costs from £780, and a nine-day Nile cruise from £940, both including tickets for the performance. An alternative choice is a six-day tour with Concorde flights in one direction, priced from £1,299.

● Kuoni Travel is running tours to Australia for the 1986-87 cricket Test

## South Sea bubbles

A month-long tour of the South Sea Islands to mark the bicentenary of HMS Bounty's departure from England is being operated by Serenissima Travel in the New Year. The guest lecturer will be Glynn Christian, a descendant and biographer of Fletcher Christian, who led the famous mutiny. The party will sail from Lima on the Soviet-owned cruise liner Maxim Gorki, calling at the islands of Pitcairn, Tahiti and Tonga, before ending in Auckland for a four-day tour in New Zealand. The tour departs from Heathrow on January 24 and is priced at £3,350. Information on 01-730 9841.

## Nice packages

A series of low-cost charter flights from Gatwick to Nice, launched earlier this year by Euro Express, is to be extended to October 26. The flights, priced from £99 return,

operate on Thursday and Sunday. Fly-drive deals and accommodation packages in Nice and Cannes are also available. Information on 0293 775553.

## Franc favours

The French and German National Tourist Offices have both produced new brochures aimed at young budget-conscious travellers: *Young Travellers in France and Germany Live*, with advice on where to eat, drink and stay cheaply. Information: French Government Tourist Office, 178 Piccadilly, London W1 (01-491 7622) and the German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1 (01-734 2600).

Philip Ray

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## SHOPPING

# A room off the shelf?

How anyone can become an instant interior designer at a new furnishing store where seven complete 'looks' are available at the drop of a cheque

Furnishings are catching up with fashion in the high street. Jasper Conran and Katharine Hammett have set the pace by opening their own shops enabling customers to buy an entire 'look' in one place. This week, Coloroll have done the same for interior design.

They are a company known best for their wallpapers and fabrics - particularly the Dolly Mixtures range. Their new £2 million conversion of the former Miss Selfridge shop at 136 Regent Street, London W1, launches a new identity for them, as complete home furnishing.

Using a selection of their wallpaper and fabric designs, they have developed seven co-ordinated looks for living, dining, bed and bathrooms and have bought and commissioned furniture, tableware, linens and accessories to go with each. The bonus for the customer is that each complete look can be bought without trailing round from department to department to find complementary colours and textures. If you like what you see, it is there for the taking - straight off the shelves surrounding each room set.

These are presented on three spacious floors. In the basement are children's games, animal friezes and furnishings in bright primary colours. On the same floor are the smart Progressive look in fashionable black, white and chrome for chic town houses and the Ethnic look in rich earthy colours with Indian brass, natural basketware, kelimas and Turkish copper.

The Contemporary Pastel

look, which is expected to account for 25 per cent of the turnover, is on the ground floor along with the Classic look, offering the marbled lamp-bases and classical busts used by professional decorators. The first floor is all frills and rustic charm, taking its tone from the Romantic look, represented by a brass four-poster and lavishly draped festoon curtains, and the Country Cottage look, which is full of wicker baskets and hand-painted jugs and ewers. Prices range from 99p to £1,000.

The whole effect is everything you have ever wanted from Habitat, Laura Ashley and Next all rolled into one. It has been masterminded by John Barron, the 30-year-old divisional general manager, who was formerly marketing manager of Habitat and is a likely new star in the firmament dominated by Terence Conran without challenge for 25 years.

Barron, having been 'poached' for the job, was lucky enough to have a board of directors who gave him a free hand to put his ideas into practice. He carried out all his plans with the help of the store manager, Mike Evans, and only two buyers, Rachel Braine and Elizabeth Anderson.

The outcome of this quarter's deliberations includes a computerized curtain-making service, where terminals on every cash desk can be fed with the measurements brought in by customers and will calculate the amount and cost of the fabric they choose. All fabrics are displayed in mini curtains to



CHILDREN: Round table £59.99, wood chairs £29.99 each and painted willow chairs £19.99 each, all in white. Angular building game £13.99 and Wendy Julia caterpillar £14.99



ETHNIC: Massive copper floor vessel in traditional African design, handbeaten in Amstola £89.99. Drift grasses from 99p to £1,000.



CLASSIC (below): Best of Apollo with antique finish £325. Traditional chairs, Africa, in cool colours, £25.99 per metre

show the effect of gathers and drapes and a making-up service promises finished curtains in three to four weeks. An upholstery service is available, too. Free samples of every fabric, wallpaper and bedding are available and arrangements can be made to deliver orders after office hours and on Saturdays. John Barron is determined to give the customers what they want and to break away from a pre-set style of retailing.



ROMANTIC: Brass four-poster bed to fit standard divans - 5ft size shown £650. Brass washstand with white jug and bowl £349, brass glass topped table £199, Diana white duvet cover £41.99, pillowcases £5.99 pair, frilly cushions £9.99 each. Drapes and festoon curtains made to measure

The usual attitude to selling tries to segment the market into mass and A&Bs. By putting together a collection of looks we are not in any particular income or age niche and we can offer popular-priced furnishings side by side with the cream.

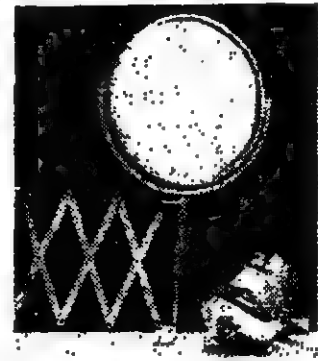
The Coloroll achievement is to present customers with off-the-peg interior decoration with a designer look. But for those who are able to buy professional expertise another

CONTEMPORARY PASTEL: Basket lacquered in blue or pink £17.99 with a collection of duvet covers, pillowcases, sheets and valances in bright geometrics and paisleys from £24.99



COUNTRY COTTAGE: Ceramic planters and bowls in a variety of flower designs, hand painted in France. £29.99 each

PROGRESSIVE (below): Chrome mirror, £49.99, soap dispenser £27.99, from a collection of hi-tech fittings



Mecca has opened - The London Interior Designers Centre at 2a Battersea Park Road, London SW8 (01-627 5000).

Here The Charles Hammond Group has built two spacious storeys to display the best fabrics and furnishings available from more than 40 British and overseas companies. On the first floor, more than 3,000 printed and woven fabrics hang in two-metre lengths under natural

## NEWS LINES

## Instant presents

Want to put your present problems behind you? A new service called Prezies takes the worry out of giving.

You can telephone Janet O'Donoghue or Jane Shaw (01-831 8098) when you haven't had time to shop for an important birthday and they will send a basket of fruits, wine and chocolates, or gift wrap and deliver a Prezies Prezies, from a hand-made perfume bottle, £18, to an ivory shaving set, £150.

If you have something specific in mind which they do not have in stock they will find and buy the gift for an extra charge. They will also remind you of future anniversaries.

Prezies, at 10 St John Avenue, London WC1 is open Mondays to Saturdays 10am to 6pm and there is a nightline for urgent orders at all other times.

## Small prints

Small is not only beautiful but ingenious and time-saving when packaged in a new machine called a Copy Jack. Measuring only 6.7in x 2.8in x 1.5in, it is a hand-held copier with "flexible window" in the head and a roll of heat sensitive paper in its body. To copy text, the user presses the middle of the machine while pushing it slowly over the print, holding the end of the paper with the other hand.

For writers and researchers it could be a boon, even at £299. This includes a battery recharger and five 33ft rolls of paper. Refills are 26 pence per pack of five. Available direct from Ima Trading, 29 Enford Street, London W1 (01-629 6833).



Ingenious: the Copy Jack

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## IN THE GARDEN

### Plum choices for perfect apples

With a multitude of unusual varieties available, popularity is not the only criterion for fruity satisfaction and rediscovering the pleasures of garden trees

Only in north Norfolk are you likely to be offered a dish of oven-baked Norfolk Biffins - aromatic, crimson-brown apples which look like hot buns, when cooked. Grown in Norfolk since the early 1800s, they are by no means the most ancient kind. In 1629, John Parkinson, herbalist and apothecary to James I, catalogued all the apples known to be grown at that time, many of which are still available today.

When choosing apples for a garden, I would always include a local variety, not simply out of sentiment but because it is likely to thrive. The only mature full-sized tree in my garden is Lane's Prince Albert, which originated in a garden only four miles from where I live. It is a culinary variety, now widely grown, compact in form and regular to crop.

Oddly enough, the two most popular apples nationally, Cox and Bramley, are not good garden varieties. Cox is difficult to grow, finicky about

setting fruit and only does well in southern counties; Bramley has an iron constitution but, even on dwarfing stock, is a vigorous tree and a tripartite (it needs two other compatible types of apple for pollination).

Invaluable when planning which trees to grow is Lawrence Hill's *Good Fruit Guide*, which not only describes many varieties, with notes on growing, but shows which nurseries stock them (£2.75 inc. p. from H. P. Morgan, National Centre for Organic Gardening, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, Coventry CV8 3LG).

Modern dwarf stocks and the revival of old forms such as fans, festoons and espaliers, which take up only a small space, enable any gardener to grow apples and provide an exciting choice. A family tree on which three or even four different varieties are grafted on to one root stock is a useful form if you require only one tree, but needs a little more care with pruning to keep a balance. (Family Trees, Botley, Hampshire SO3 2EA, (04892 6680) are specialists in this form.)

The pleasures of garden apple trees are being rediscovered: spring blossom is a joy, many varieties have attractive foliage and the trained forms are especially decorative. They are not difficult to grow and even the dwarf forms require less attention than

many herbaceous plants. A good nursery is usually only too glad to advise on the cultivation and relative merits of different apples.

At this time of year, fruit growers all over the country invite the public to a tasting: the date is decided locally so watch for posters and check your local radio and newspapers. I can personally recommend Blackmoor Nursery, near Liss in Hampshire, which is holding its open day next Sunday (October 12) and plans to have about 20 different kinds of apple to taste, including Ribston Pippin and Orleans Reinette (two renowned old species) and Greensleeves, a highly recommended modern apple.

I must confess to being an enthusiast for old apples with historical associations, but there is no doubt that some of the new kinds are equally fine. Discovery, a chance seedling raised in a private garden in the early 1960s, is now deservedly the most popular early dessert apple.

Good fruit tree nurseries are: Deacous, Godshill, Isle of Wight PO 38 3HW (0983 840750); Scouts, Merriot, Somerset TA16 5PL (0460 72306); Highfield, Whitminster, Gloucester GL2 7PL (0452 740266).

Though you won't be planting until mid-November, you could clear the ground and prepare the hole. It is well worth the effort to dig a hole 2ft or even 3ft square, replacing the poor subsoil with good loam from another part of the garden. Add extra humus such as compost, leaf-mould or well-rotted manure and 2lb of bonemeal. A healthy tree which has had a good start in life is not so susceptible to pests and diseases and requires less attention later.

Once you have decided on your variety and form, place an order at once in case the nursery runs out of stock. You should also plan ahead for planting, taking into account the ultimate size, light conditions and drainage.

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## THE TIMES COOK

Shona Crawford Poole extols the under-exploited culinary virtues of hares and leverets, now in their prime

## Time to run with the hare

Game birds have such brief autumn and winter seasons that they steal the thunder of furred species like hare which are available all year round. Black grouse and grey partridge are at their best for only two months (October and November) of the four months they are in season. Hare's prime time is longer, October through to January, and its merits are under-exploited.

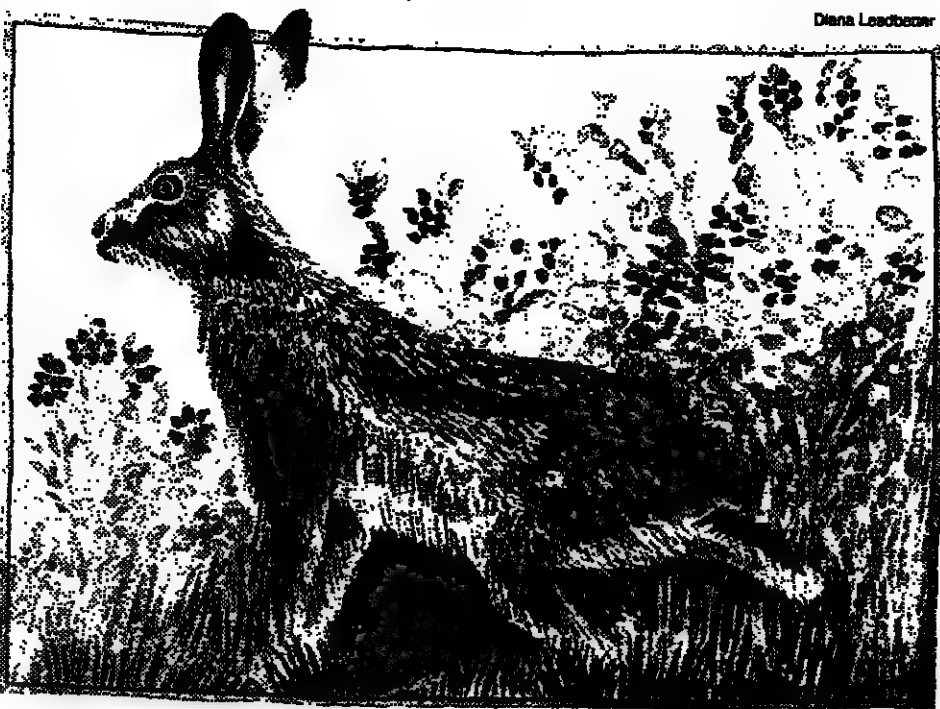
Up to the age of six months, a young hare is called a leveret and will weigh about two kilos, say four pounds. An adult brown hare weighs about three kilos or seven pounds. Leverets are ideal for roasting and there is enough meat on a trimmed 500g (1lb 2oz) saddle for two to three people. So two saddles should feed six.

The meat is lean and dense and robustly flavoured. If the animal is young and properly hung it will be very tender, too, and a real delicacy. A big saddle from an older animal will need barding with strips of fat to keep it moist.

**Roast saddle of leveret**  
Serves two to three  
Saddle of 1 young hare  
2 tablespoons olive oil  
250ml (9fl oz) game stock or water  
2 tablespoons redcurrant jelly  
2 tablespoons blueberries or bilberries

Use heavy kitchen scissors to trim the ribs and a sharp pointed knife to work off the fatty layers of whitish tissue which cover the saddle. Work carefully right down to the lean muscle.

Mix the port and oil and turn the saddle in this marinade. Leave it to marinate for two to 24 hours, then roast it



in a preheated moderately hot oven (200°C/400°F, gas mark 6) for about 30 minutes, basting frequently with oil. This timing will produce a medium rare roast.

Rest the saddle in a warm place for five minutes before carving. In the meantime, pour the fat from the roasting pan and add the stock or water. Over a low heat, stir to dissolve the caramelized pan juices. Stir in the jelly and, when it has dissolved, allow the sauce to reduce to about six tablespoons. Season it to taste with salt and pepper and stir in the blueberries or bilberries. Let them heat through, about one minute.

Carve the saddle in long slices and serve with a spoonful of the blueberry sauce and a selection of vegetables including glazed onions.

**Pappardelle** — wide ribbon noodles of fresh egg pasta — served with a rich hare sauce are a classic of the Italian kitchen. Whether the dish consists of a plate of noodles flavoured with hare sauce, or the balance tips towards a hare casserole accompanied by noodles, is a matter of choice. And the idea of a hare sauce may be misleading. It could be finely chopped, of course, but bite-sized chunks are more in character.

Freshly made pappardelle are not widely available so, if you cannot face making your own, use fresh tagliatelle.

I have used the legs of one young hare for this dish and roasted the saddle. The whole hare would serve six to eight. Pancetta is the Italian equivalent of bacon with a distinctive sweetcure flavour.

**Hare with noodles**  
Serves four  
55g (2oz) pancetta or fat bacon, finely chopped  
2 tablespoons olive oil  
1 medium onion, finely chopped  
Legs of 1 hare  
2 tablespoons flour to dredge  
450ml (½ pint) robust red wine  
Salt and freshly ground black pepper  
1 sprig thyme  
Bay leaf  
About 450g (1lb) fresh pappardelle

For the best possible flavour, make the sauce the day before it is needed. It freezes successfully, of course.

Put the chopped pancetta or

bacon in a wide sauté pan with the oil and onion. Cook on a low heat until the onion is soft but not browned. Remove the onion and bacon from the pan. Dredge the hare in flour and brown it on a high heat. Add the wine and return the pancetta and onion to the pan. Bring the mixture to the boil, add seasonings and herbs, cover and simmer till tender.

An hour and a half will be enough if the hare is young. Leave it until quite cold, then take all the meat off the bones. Break the meat into small pieces and return them to the sauce. Reheat and serve on freshly boiled buttered noodles.

The one thing everyone knows about Mexican cooking is that it is heavy on chillies of all sorts. The second universally misunderstood fact is that Mexicans eat turkey with a chocolate sauce. That dried peppers and much else play a larger part in the sauce than chocolate is only revealed to those who visit the country, or who read reputable books on Mexican cooking — which are few. But the virtues of chocolate as an ingredient in rich, savoury sauces have not been lost on the Italians either, as this swaggery casserole of hare amply demonstrates. It is another dish to make the day before it is to be eaten.

**Le hare in sauce a la forte**  
Serves six to eight  
1 hare, cut in pieces  
For the marinade  
500ml (18fl oz) dry white wine  
2 tablespoons wine vinegar  
1 onion, chopped  
1 stick celery, chopped  
1 carrot, chopped  
1 clove garlic, bruised

Heat the oil in a fireproof casserole and sweat the pancetta or bacon. Add the hare pieces and brown them on all sides. Add the tomatoes, reserved marinade, thyme and bay leaf. Simmer, covered, for about two hours or until the hare is tender.

When the hare is almost done, dissolve the sugar in the water, then heat to a light caramel. In the meantime, melt the chocolate in the vinegar. Combine the two, then stir in the raisins and pine nuts.

Lift the pieces of hare from the casserole and stir the chocolate mixture into the remaining juices. Return the hare and stir to coat it well. Reheat and serve.

Bland accompaniments like pasta or polenta set off this robust dish.

## DRINK

## Fine winter warmers

A selection of low-priced claret to put a glow on chilly October evenings

As the days get shorter, the nights get colder and we all get grumpier, wine in my household rapidly becomes a necessity rather than an indulgent luxury. Somehow a cold and comfortable journey home becomes bearable with the thought of a warming winter bottle patiently awaiting your return. It has always been a mystery to me why those marketing men claim that more wine is consumed when it's sunny than when it's frosty.

Wine drinkers in this country may grumble about the onset of cold, rainy weather but on the continent, where the vintage is at full tilt this month, similar conditions are a matter of real concern.

Bordeaux's vintage prospects, in particular, do not look encouraging — a pity, because up until mid-September, when the weather turned nasty, at least one Bordeaux wine man was comparing 1986 with the magnificent '82 vintage. If the weather clears up this month the 1986 vintage in Bordeaux could still be a success. But at best, Bordeaux '86 will only be a good vintage, not a great one.

All the more reason then for us all to take comfort in some good warming winter claret from previous years. The late, small crop 1980 claret vintage was, I think, very unfairly dismissed by claret buffs at the time. No one would argue that these light, quick developers are in the first league but their low prices and attractive style make them a most pleasurable vintage to drink now, while we all wait for those keeper years such as '82 and '83 to mature.

The Victoria Wine Company has the 1980 Clos du Marquis St Julien available for £5.99 a bottle, a not impossible price, considering this wine's deep purple black colour, fine fruity nose and sinewy well-made palate, but perhaps not good value for money when you consider that Majestic Wine Warehouses are selling the '83 vintage for the same price.

October is also the month to think of wines to partner game dishes. Pheasant and woodcock are just coming into the shops and although I think that burgundy still makes the best marriage with these birds (as it also does with grouse and partridge), I recently tasted a

new vintage of an Australian Shiraz that I feel would make a memorable alternative.

Brown Brothers are possibly Australia's best-known family firm and their '82 Shiraz is easily the best Australian Shiraz currently available. Blessed with a deep vivid purple-black colour plus that classic spicy smoky-leathery bouquet that Australians often refer to as "sweaty saddles", this '82 Shiraz has a glorious ripe sweet juicy taste with bags of blackberry-like fruit on the palate. The Barnes Wine Shop at 51 High Street, Barnes, London SW13 has it at £4.95, Andre Simon, £4.95, and Tanners, 26 Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, £4.77.

If you are trying to keep costs down this month in



order to celebrate Christmas with a bang, but still want to drink wine regularly, Majestic's new wine warehouse at 421 New King's Road, London SW6 has one of the best Côte du Rhône Villages wines, the '83 vintage from that Rhône master Paul Jaboulet Aîné, for £3.85. This delicious deep purple wine with its raspberry-like palate is an ideal October wine.

Even more of a Côte du Rhône bargain buy is the wondrous '85 Château du Grand Moulin from the Ryckwaerts. This deep purple wine with its aromatic spiciness bouquet backed up by a soft blackberry-like palate, priced at just £3.11 from Adams (The Crown, High Street, Southwold, Suffolk), should on no account be missed this month.

The address of Yapp Brothers, mentioned in last week's column, is The Old Brewery, Mere, near Wiltshire.

Jane MacQuitty

## EATING OUT

## Bigger, brighter and all got up

There is less ceremony these days about the revamped Chez Nico — and more competition in the area

When Chez Nico was run by its founder, the eponymous Mr Ledenis, it was among one of the best restaurants in Britain and was the only one, I believe, that attracted clients in the way that the top places do in France.

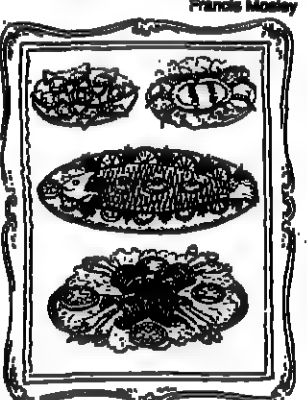
Nico's temple of gastronomy may have been rebuilt by his former number two, Philip Britain, but it still attracts the same sort of clientele: those who wish to be impressed by the cooking rather than those who wish to impress each other. However, while it used to possess a sort of discreet intimacy and low-key theatricality — you had to ring before entering, the room was dim, you were a party to something near ceremonial — it is now more straightforward, brighter, bigger, ultimately less strange.

It is also less subtle. The practice of not putting salt on the table, so signalling the

primacy of the chef, is forgivable if the chef gets the salting right, but not if he over-compensates and pours too much of the stuff into dressings and sauces.

Philip Britain has had a difficult task as Nico's successor. I am uncertain of how many dishes he has "inherited" and how many are his own; but I am certain that his best dishes, whatever their provenance, are the more complicated ones, elaborate and savoury, such as a breast of duck with a (warm) cake of rillettes made from its leg. The two limbs of the duck were in signal contrast and were the centrepieces of a very arty composition which included chichory, *à la dent* turnips, steamed potatoes rolled in breadcrumbs (odd), courgette (just one) and a superb red wine sauce.

It was a cut above a dish of noisettes of lamb with rose-



mary sauce; the trouble was that there was no saving gimmick (such as the warm rillettes) to compensate for the very ordinary meat.

Because they were also "got up", the starters were both as good as the duck dish. One was a creamy and strongly flavoured boudin of foie gras with an asparagus and chicken (sauté) walnut oil vinaigrette; the other, a not-too-generous slice of a delicious terrine made from sweetbreads and morels and, amazingly, of both.

Both these were accompanied by a jelly made from, I guess, Sauternes and by toasted cakey brioche.

Our one sweet — a jammy, treacly chocolate marquise with orange liqueur — was quite astonishing. The cheese that preceded it was not. The portions — of Roquefort, Roquefort, Brillat Savarin and so on — were massive, as if to compensate for the visible unripeness of the Camembert and the "log" chèvre.

A restaurant of this standard should not let itself down with lazy shopping. When two pay £90, attention to detail should be total; that sum is the sum you will pay if you drink one aperitif and the lovely 1982 Côte de Beaune Villages from Domaine Latour Girard.

One effect of Chez Nico's success has been the proliferation of restaurants on its doorstep. In Queenstown Road, this little cluster has spawned another contingent throughout Battersea and Clapham. Now ambitious beginners are trying their luck with establishments in less obviously promising quarters

of south London where low costs may, of course, be matched by a scarcity of local customers.

I think this is the case at La Petite Auberge de Saint-Savin. It was nearly empty the night I went; it certainly does not deserve to be. The creamy spinach soup and the brick-red fish soup were equally good; there's a novel and surprisingly good dish of salmon coated in grain mustard and cream, and a rich one of veal with garlic, cream and raisins soaked in armagnac. Cheeses are kept in good condition and the sweets include a chocolate cake which is a blue-blooded relation of Black Forest gâteau.

The place is predominantly brown, furnished with simple repro Edwardian chairs and decorated with plates and an *ad hoc* collection of paintings. It does not look bad although it sounds terrible — a tape playing great TV themes chirped repeatedly from somewhere. But the bill, for £46, was about par. The set lunch at £4.50 sounds a tremendous bargain.

Jonathan Meades

Chez Nico, 129 Queenstown Road, London SW8 (01-720 6800). Open Mon-Fri 12.30-2pm; Mon-Sat 7.15-10.45pm.

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## CHESS

## Annihilation in Leningrad

When Kasparov shot into a 3-point lead with his brilliant 16th game, I expected the world title match to be well and truly over by now. However, as I write I am still in Leningrad.

Kasparov, in a dramatic sequence of victories, has annihilated Kasparov's advantage and the eventual match result is now wide open, though Kasparov is evidently in the psychological ascendant. My apologies, then, to the many Times readers who have written to me during the two halves of the championship. Once I return to London I will catch up with the correspondence.

Here are my comments to the 19th game which enabled Kasparov to equalize:

White: Kasparov. Black: Kasparov. Grünfeld Defence.

After game 17 it was high time to abandon the volatile Grünfeld.

The Bism Variation. It has a dubious reputation and was not a wise choice.

An excellent move, avoiding exchanges and accentuating the power of White's passed pawn.

This loses. The best defence is 15...Bd7.

With complications.

An admission of defeat, but if 18...Ng3 19 Qb5 wins outright.

If 24...Rd8 25 Bb6 wins.

If 27...Ng5 28 Rxe8ch Bxe8 29 h4 traps the knight.

The white sealed move, and Kasparov resigned without resuming.

Raymond Keene

## BRIDGE

## Lessons to learn from the Dutch sponsors

The Netherlands Bridge League has developed a happy knack for finding sponsors.

Today and tomorrow Minihouse, a Dutch computer firm, is sponsoring a marathon "Pairs" contest. But it is a Pairs contest with a difference. Entries are for "teams" of four players who play as pairs in stints. It sounds rather like Le Mans.

Although Minihouse act as the main sponsor, several other firms support the event by sponsoring the individual teams. This concept of sharing the cake, enables companies to obtain brand exposure relatively cheaply. Naturally the idea is popular with the players. Perhaps the English Bridge Union could try it here.

Before the Marathon there will be a four-cornered contest featuring invited teams from the Netherlands, Canada, Brazil and Indonesia, who will play for the title of "Short Match World Champion".

E Kirchoff describes an interesting hand from last year's international contest.

Sweden v Netherlands. Game all. Dealer South.

♠ A Q 10 4  
♥ A 8 4 3  
♦ K 9 5 3  
♣ Q 10

In the closed room, with the Netherlands North-South, the bidding was:

W N E S

Westers 2♠ No

Lablons 2♠ No

The two diamond bid was the multicoloured two diamonds, usually signifying, as here, a weak two bid in a major. West's conservative response set the contract on the basis that North had a weak two spades opening.

West made nine tricks.

In the open room Per Olaf Sundelin, who was not playing any form of weak two bids, had to choose between passing or opening with an aggressive one spade.

Predictably, he chose the latter.

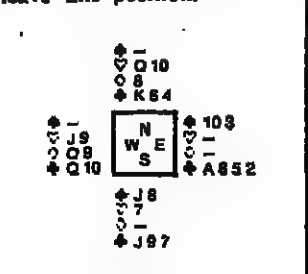
Van Der Vliet 1♠ No

Geothre 1♠ No

Muller 1♠ No

Sundel 1♠ No

Sundelin won the lead with the ♠A, played a spade to the King, and continued with the ♠Q. Muller took his Ace and persisted with another diamond. Sundelin ruffed, cashed the ♠K, crossed to dummy with the ♠A, and ruffed another diamond to leave this position:



When Sundelin cashed the ♠J, West discarded a diamond, while dummy parted with a club. Everything depended on the play of the hearts. Unhappily, rather than finessing the ♠10, Sundelin elected to play the Queen. East ruffed and returned a low club, which inevitably led to one down.

Superficially the play of the ♠Q appears to be an unlucky guess. It was not. At that point Sundelin knew that East's original distribution was either 4-3-3-3 or 4-4-3-2. The play of the Queen would succeed in the former case, the ten in the latter. The *a priori* expectancy of 4-4-3-2 is more than double that of 4-3-3-3. With nothing better to guide him, Sundelin should have deferred to the odds.

Jeremy Flint



## The Asbach Story

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The Great Brandy



## SATURDAY ARTS

## A little crop of horrors

## TELEVISION

Hollywood's most celebrated wine buff and dead-pan joker was taken on board *Ominibus Hitchcock* - *Sex, Murder and Mayhem* (BBC1).

The title of this second biographical celebration, covering the period of his American glory, echoes that of a lurid movie poster from its subject's heyday. Without, however, fulfilling its promise: it had little to offer in the shock-horror stakes, and in the case of Hitchcock's alternately sadistic and salacious treatment of his leading ladies, God's advocate never relinquished the stage.

Instead (and welcome), the interviews with the old master and his extant servants concentrated on his peerless techniques as a cinematographer concerned with "the assembly of pieces of film to create a fight".

I had not realized that the most famous sequence from the *Oceanic* - Janet Leigh's anti-advertisement for shower curtains in *Psycho* - was story-boarded by the film's director but by the designer Saul Bass. Here we were shown those story boards, and how like sketches for a shower curtain advertisement they looked.

There was further irony in the disinterment of the diet-food commercial which first brought the bird-like Tippi Hedren to Hitchcock's attention: perhaps it is true that he was searching for a talliseric Beauty who with a kiss might transubstantiate his all-too gross flesh. Such was his passion for dieting that he kept an entire wardrobe of suits in different sizes. But did Hitch have a bear or not? Presented, in 1979, with the American Film Institute's Life Achievement Award (a kind of consolation prize from an industry founded on philistinism and sentimentality), Hitchcock's habitual impersonation of an aldermanic Mr Potato solidified into a Mount Rushmore of monumental impotence.

As one of his collaborators put it: "He didn't want to join the human race."

## Martin Cropper

Forty-eight major Impressionist and Post-Impressionist paintings from the Courtauld Collection will be shown in America at the beginning of next year. Among them are Manet's *Bar aux Folies-Bergères* and Renoir's *La Loge*. The exhibition opens at the Cleveland Museum of Art on January 14.

Redbrick, Channel 4's new series about Newcastle University, has learnt a few tricks from *EastEnders*

## The students of soap

When Stephen Garrett told his friends he was making an observational documentary series about a year in the life of Newcastle University, their faces fell and they offered him their condolences. The project obviously lacked the cocktail-party potential of his previous assignments with Paula Yates and Colonel Gaddafi.

After that, my major concern was to make something absolutely compulsive," he explains. "I decided to use the structure of a soap opera, to choose a small number of people as characters and see the university through their experience."

The success of the enterprise can be judged when the series, *Redbrick*, begins on Channel 4 tonight. Central to the opening episode is a sequence covering the appointment of a new lecturer in politics, which reveals the startlingly cruel reality beneath the apparent peace of this grove of academe. Members of the appointing committee appear as ruthless or two-faced as any *Dallas* tycoon and in the free, frank exchanges one candidate gets the thumbs-down because "he continued to bore me to death".

Making an observational documentary in the mid-Eighties is a little like joining a monastery in medieval France - a question of choosing one's heresy. The true cinema-verite religion comes over sadly on the small screen and a television director is forced between the purist style of Roger Graef's *Decision and Police* series, and the audience grabbing tactics of Desmond Wilcox's *The Marriage*.

Stephen Garrett rejected both

these options and decided to create a third. "The grainy, hardline, puritanical cinema-verite style of filming I find incredibly pretentious and needlessly dull. It also denies the dishonesty that lies behind all documentary filming, because if you choose that style you have to pretend that you aren't there, you aren't influencing reality and that you are portraying the exact truth. On the other hand, there is the other type of quirky, populist and vulgar documentary, like *The Marriage*, which is titillating, exploitative and disrespectful of the people who are the subjects. I think everyone is cheated in that process."

His decision to portray the institution through the experience of a handful of people was also influenced by Sherwood Anderson's collection of sketches of small-town America, *Winesburg, Ohio*, which was first published in 1919. "At the end of that book you felt a real sense of community which had been created through the eyes of individual people."

Despite describing *Redbrick* as a "real life soap opera", Garrett was thoroughly infected with the hair-shirt spirit of cinema-verite. *Redbrick*'s opening titles include shots of the film-makers to remind the audience of the technical processes involved, and the closing titles make it clear that the subjects followed were not paid. When students glanced at the camera, plainly feeling that the film-makers were much more intrusive than the proverbial flies-on-the-wall, those sequences were not cut.

Once Garrett had chosen the students and academics who would

be his "characters", he adhered religiously to the principle of seeing the university through their eyes, sometimes in defiance of conventional journalistic values.

"The decision to follow the characters gave us a different kind of integrity which I found a useful discipline. We couldn't be sensational for the sake of being sensational, and I think we arrived at a less partial truth than we would have done if we had darted wilyly into any event that glittered."

The major political issues overshadowing the series was the government's squeeze on higher education and in May 1985, shortly after Garrett and his team began their research, the University Grants Committee instructed Newcastle, and every other university, to plan for cuts of more than 10 per cent.

Newcastle thus meant the axing of the Scandinavian studies department and the sale of the George Brown collection, both of which lay outside *Redbrick*'s terms of reference. Instead, the series shows the charismatic Professor of Medicine, George Alberti, toiling through committees trying to identify the university's most expendable areas. At one point he jokes that the Faculty of Dentistry might have to go.

Professor Alberti, whose colleagues describe him as a "natural star", typifies the attractive individuals selected for the programme. "I think they were looking for people with a little sparkle, something to give the TV, who wouldn't be intimidated," says Colin Simpson, a town-and-country planning student



Nothing like a dancer: lecturer Mike Clarke prepares for a panto

whose unsuccessful bid to be elected entertainments officer is a major event in one episode.

The soap-opera model was taken further than casting colourful characters. Although he shot 45 miles of film, Garrett kept sequences down to two-and-a-half minutes and restricted each half-hour programme to three or four story-lines. "Even naturalistic British soaps only have that number of themes running concurrently; it's as if there is almost a natural number of personalities that the viewer can hold in the mind at any one time."

In addition, he was at pains to convey the emotional quality of some of the events, and decided to commission music from the composer Wilfred Josephs (incidentally a graduate of Newcastle's dental school).

Both the University and the television team are satisfied that *Redbrick*, the first factual TV series about a provincial university, conveys the reality of life at Newcastle. However, there was one aspect of the institution which gave Stephen Garrett a problem. Demonstrations, discos, art classes and committees were the easy part. "The greatest challenge was to show people doing research and actually working. That's what a university is all about - but they are not the most televisual of subjects."

## Celia Brayfield

ism at the outset, and the Rhine daughters' scene also seemed psychologically truthful: both tris blended sweetly. Patricia Payne sang Waltraute with a big expressive range, but considering that her message is nothing less than the ending of the cosmic order she should have got her words out better.

After a *Rhinegold* set vaguely in 19th-century railway architecture and a *Val-kyrie* costume like a Prussian Army parade, the Oberle/Jarvefel concept here was approximately "German Dark Ages", with some baroque totem-poles dominating the Gibichung scenes.

The visual incongruity of this *Ring* has been its chief weakness. As it continues its tour, however, it will impress audiences for its direct unpretentiousness.

That, coupled with its clearly-delivered English translation, may win Wagner new converts.

## Richard Morrison

## Ring's final lack of confidence

## OPERA

Yet this *Götterdämmerung* (which Radio 3 broadcasts this evening) also contained much that was good.

There was Anne Evans's Brunnhilde: a performance of outstanding intelligence, not only in the dignified and credible way she acted, but also in the manner she nursed her vocal resources, so that Act III found her at her peak.

Some passages he badly for her - the sustained low register singing needed in the opening scene, for instance. But where she could show her strengths - as in the blazing accusations of Act II - she was magnificent.

Jeffrey Lawton's Siegfried continued to be lusty and likeable. His swansong may

not have been the sweetest ever heard, but in its great-hearted simplicity (and its abrupt and brutal termination, in which Jarvefel cleverly contrived resonances with Siegmund's death) it was highly affecting.

Lawton literally sang himself into the ground; one felt he had given everything. There was a strong Hagen from John Tranter: a benighted, malignant manipulator, not afraid to exploit coarser-grained, untuneful sounds for dramatic effect. Compared with this monster, Gurnane (Kathryn Harries) and Gunther (Barry Mow) seemed weak-willed but sympathetic characters. Harries gave what turned out to be an especially subtle performance.

The Norms' blind gropings conveyed appropriate nihil-

ism at the outset, and the Rhine daughters' scene also seemed psychologically truthful: both tris blended sweetly. Patricia Payne sang Waltraute with a big expressive range, but considering that her message is nothing less than the ending of the cosmic order she should have got her words out better.

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## Götterdämmerung

## Royal Opera House

The intensity that had marked much of *Siegfried* was not entirely sustained in the last instalment of Welsh National Opera's *Ring* cycle. It was suddenly more noticeable that some voices were somewhat under-powered, that even Richard Armstrong and his gypsy orchestra could grow tired and a little casual, and that the ideas of producer Goran Jarvefel did not get any more exciting as the great configuration approaches.

In fact the ending was a feeble anti-climax. There was a flickering glow from something safely offstage; a few puffs of dry ice floating through the air; Hagen trying a Tosca-style leap to oblivion, and finally Gurnane doing a Scarlett O'Hara, albeit without the new dawn and doubtless comforting herself with the thought that "tomorrow is another day".

## Not such a happy marriage of ideas

## The Confederacy/A Betrothal

## Man in the Moon

In a move calculated to please a critic's spine, the *Man in the Moon* has introduced comfortable individual seats in place of its purgatorial pews. It has also brought in Penny Plain, a new company dedicated to recycling the foundations of English drama.

The *Confederacy*, a neglected sitcom by Sir John Vanbrugh based on a French original, comprehends the usual cat's-cradle of greed, lechery, imposture and the property laws.

A pair of "money brokers" each fancies the other's wife; the wives are in alliance to maintain their spendthrift ways of life; the servants, again as usual, hold the puppets-strings and contrive to feather their own nest while helping an upwardly mobile young chancee to his intended fortune.

Frankly, it is not hard to see why the play has fallen by the wayside, with its stodgy plotting and thinly distinguished characterization. There is not enough real passion or peril behind the facade of cynicism - though it must be said that the thing remains one of the greatest dramas ever written by an architectural genius.

Christopher Bridgman's production is a charming, handsomely costumed confection whose drollery stems chiefly from three neat pieces of casting: Anne Renna as the shrewd and affected Mrs Gripe, Bronwen James as her cut-glass stepdaughter and John Dobson as her timorous suitor Mr Moneytrap.

Lanford Wilson's new two-hander, *A Betrothal*, stars Ben Kingsley and Geraldine James as a pair of disgruntled rose-growers who meet in the tea-stand at a show where each has received short shrift from the judges. She is a petulant assistant school librarian from Chipping Camden, he a stolid assistant gardener from Evesham; she refers to her rose as "he", he to his as "she".

As in the costliest Radio 4 plays, one can see the denouement coming a mile away, and

## THEATRE

the sexual subtext is hammered to death long before-hand. Mr Kingsley's Worcestershire accent is the chief curiosity of Alison Sutcliffe's production, whose playing is grossly over-signalled for so small a venue.

It seems a shame that the full house which greeted *A Betrothal* could not have extended its patronage to the first offering of the evening.

## Martin Cropper

## Twelfth Night

## Haymarket

## Leicester

This late comedy is frequently dignified by the epithets "Dark" or "Melancholy", as though the Shakespeare, who had already got *Hamlet* under his belt, must henceforth wear a mourning band on his motley. But there surely need be no external excuse for Malvolio's terminal bitterness any more than for, say, Jacques' Misanthropy: some people are like that.

The present Malvolio (Christopher Ravenscroft) is a



Geraldine James and Ben Kingsley in *A Betrothal*

posturing mini from his first appearance, which subverts any idea that the piece might be read as his tragedy; when Nick Stringer's porcine Sir Toby Belch pounds up the stairs of the three-tier set to deliver the "cakes and ale" blast to the night-capped steward, the latter seems to personify less an adamantie puritanism than a reasonable point of view. Belch and his cronies, Christopher Good's teetering Sir Andrew Aguecheek, really are making the most dreadful row.

In the absence of a "Dark" or "Melancholy" interpretation, the coast is clear for Fests to make the piece his own. Sylvester McCoy has never been one to do things by halves; here, his elasticated fool indulges - sometimes over-indulges - in music hall routines which threaten to

blow his fellow players of the stage. He is, however, a dab hand at playing the spoons, as he demonstrates at the start of the second half.

Alexandra Mathie's Viola is pretty thinly drawn, and the entangled love interest with Felicity Dean's clear-voiced Olivia brings to mind precisely what it should not be: the astonishing myopia of Jacobean lovers. When will we see a Shakespearean comedy where the heroine dressed as a boy is in fact played by a boy?

Nancy Meckler's production begins badly enough, with George Irving's Orsino delivering his lines as though testing them for size, and memories of her atrocious *Macbeth* of last season are dispelled only when the misrule gets underway.

M. C.

## Eastern promise

## DANCE

## Central Ballet of China

## Sadler's Wells

I could have wished for a better balanced programme to introduce the Central Ballet of China at Sadler's Wells, but the ability, cohesion and personality of the young dancers fully earned them their warm applause.

The most popular items were the two classical pieces which ended the evening. The second act of *Swan Lake* is given in a production by Pyotr Gusev, the well-known director from Leningrad, with an attractive setting by Qi Mudong.

Most striking was the unity and polish of the corps de ballet, and the group of three big swans and four cygnets who danced with a pleasing freshness.

In the first of several potential casts, Odette, Tang Min, and her Siegfried, Xiang Weijiang, are a handsome pair with smooth style and good bearing. Their manner is precise without looking over-careful, bold and clear in detail.

In the famous showpiece duet from *The Corsaire*, Guo Peihui danced with warmth and a nice crisp attack. Xiao Minhua, as her admiring slave, had an aptly fierce expression to go with his strong and speedy pirouettes. He dances forcefully but without great height in his jumps.

For me the most interesting ballet was *The New Year's Sacrifice*, one act of a long work created for the Central Ballet in 1980. It uses a mixture of western and Chinese techniques to transcribe a story of feudal China into classical ballet. Wang Caimin, in his opening solo, reveals an amazingly flexible back, sharply accurate control and great breadth of movement, while the men in general display lots of acrobatic bravura, leaping with wild energy into amazing shapes.

The vigour, variety and humour of the first half, the pathos and sincerity of the second half, may make for an awkward structure, naive to western tastes, but they ensure that the ballet is constantly interesting, stirring at first, touching later.

By comparison, Maria Pav's *Four Romantic Pieces*, to unidentified music by Dvornik for violin and piano, looks rapid and conventional in its choreography.

## John Percival

## CONCERT

## Sinfonietta/Atherton

## Festival Hall

It is exactly as it was last week: the Britten/Tippett Festival is proving, at least as far as the South Bank concerts are concerned, a celebration without a crowd. And it is hard to see why. The Britten in the programme was his *Cantata misericordiam*. Based on the story of the Good Samaritan, this performance gained much from the controlled passion of Philip Langridge as the Samaritan, and from Stephen Roberts's appealingly straightforward baritone. There was strong singing, digging into the words, from the London Sinfonietta Chorus.

For the Sinfonietta themselves, conducted by David Atherton, it was not quite such a happy occasion. The band had been expanded in every department except the violins, whose woody tone and lack of rhythmic life were a disappointment, as they were again in Tippett's *Second Symphony*. But here there were compensations: the solos from the trumpeter Graham Ashton, oboist Gareth Halse and clarinetist Michael Collins were full of life, and there was the right green magic in the quartet of horns. Above all, Mr Atherton was effectively in control.

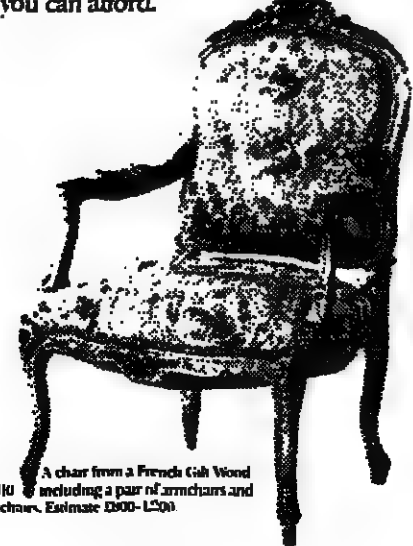
## Paul Griffiths

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## REVIEW

## Low sparks on high art

## PAPERBACKS

The Other Half by Kenneth Clark (Hamish Hamilton, £8.95)  
More Memoirs of an Aesthete by Harold Acton (Hamish Hamilton, £8.95)

There is something faintly similar between the two well-preserved old gentlemen who smile out at us from the covers of these two autobiographies. Both are prosperous and well-preserved, sleek and smartly-suited, protected from the strains and stresses that form character and make people interesting. The same characters fit in and out of their memoirs — many of them rich exiled art collectors like Berenson and Somerset Maugham.

Clark and Acton are self-confessed aesthetes — a faintly dirty word. An aesthete is to be distinguished from the true lover of art who responds to those things that also inspire artists — nature, the beauty of women, the omnipresence of God. For the aesthete a work of art is sufficient in itself, and the pleasure experienced in contemplation of it cannot be wholly separated from the excitement evoked by the value. A beautiful painting is something to be gazed at and, ideally, possessed. Aesthetes, by and large, are drawn to the second-rate. They prefer Oscar Wilde to Shakespeare, and Japanese prints to Rembrandt.

Of the two memoirists, Kenneth Clark is the more interesting and sympathetic. He starts the second volume of his autobiography at the beginning of the war, when he was still Head of the National Gallery, helping Myra Hess to launch her famous series of lunchtime concerts, and overseeing the transportation of big pictures to a disused



Discerning style: Lord Clark, who found pleasure in the contemplation of art

minershaft in the Welsh mountains. A discerning patron, Clark was also a dedicated committee man, who took on many quango-type appointments, notably as chairman of the IFA when it was first estab-

lished in 1955. Later he achieved unexpected and world-wide fame with his television series, *Civilisation*, in which he appeared as an urbane and fluent guide, showing viewers round the churches and galleries of

Europe to the accompaniment of appropriate music. It is his disarming frankness about his success and also his failings that make his book appealing. For all his erudition he could not avoid being a slightly comic figure

especially when, on his television grand tour, he came to rest at the foot of some great masterpiece.

At the same time there is something very tragic about certain incidents in his life. Overcome by the adulation of fans while on a triumphal visit to America, he flees to the gent and dissolves into a flood of tears.

One of the most extraordinary passages in any autobiography is his account of a mystical experience that came to him in an Italian church and which, he says, left him with a sense of "heavenly joy" for several months. There was no doubt in his mind that he had felt the "finger of God" but he decided to ignore it. It was altogether too much of a bother. It is hard not to be reminded of the rich young man who went away sorrowful — "for he had great possessions".

Certain tell-tale sentences betray the hollowiness and the inhumanity of the aesthetic outlook when divorced from ordinary human responses. "It was a pleasure," he writes of the Portuguese town of Cintra, "to walk out on to the main square with its collection of Rembrandtesque beggars".

But in spite of his heartlessness, Clark remains more *simpatico* than his fellow-aesthete, Sir Harold Acton. Clark's career was fairly rich in incident and achievement. Acton is a dilettante who has never really done anything of consequence. His life seems to consist of sightseeing and party-going. An over-fastidious and snobbish bachelor, he reminds one of Noel Coward without the jokes. The Lambeth walk is "oafish", the smell of beer detestable.

Although he has had many encounters with the famous, he is too absorbed in himself to pass on much of value.

Richard Ingrams

## The great and odd

## BOOKS IN BRIEF

Alexander the Great by Robin Lane Fox (Penguin, £5.95)

More than 20 contemporary writers of lives of Alexander, and not one of them survives. His myth still stirs us, and his name is part of our language. Robin Lane Fox's biography of the last Hellenic hero was published in hardback more than 20 years ago, and is this week Penguin for the first time. The gardening correspondent of the *Financial Times* is a serious ancient historian of erudition, who can walk with scholarship, and keep the common touch.

Best SF of the Year edited by Terry Carr (Gollancz, £3.95)  
A Terran expedition to a planet whose more or less humanoid inhabitants are at the Bronze Age level of civilization. A world where people live on an endless vertical wall, a kind of Flatland set on edge, and what happens when changes invade this veriginous state. Everyone is on permanent holiday in the six fabulous cities of the far tomorrow, but it has its dark side. These selected science fiction short stories show that the genre still thrives, in spite of the increasing popularity of Tolkien fantasy rubbish, with originality and perverted imagination.

Alan Franks

## Pop that sold its soul

than the gathering dusk, the corpse of their transport and the gig in hand.

As if you hadn't guessed, the band becomes famous, the Shylocks exact his bond, the tabloids get a good story and the lawyers grow rich.

Simon Garfield does not tell this particular story in his excellent book on the financial chicanery of the pop industry. But then he hardly needs to, for his 269 pages address an identical theme of innocence exploited, but with such data,

such bitter anecdote and such hair-raising chapter and verse that the story of the van and the man acquires by comparison the deceptive simplicity of a parable.

In Garfield's pages there are young Beatles and Stones and Kinks and Who, struggling with ever-mounting fury against the venal ways of the men to whom they too musically contracted their trust. Ten years later comes the next wave, the Springsteens, the

Pop deals get done, but the creators get disenfranchised

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## CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1071

Prizes of the New Collins Thesaurus will be given for the first two correct solutions opened on Thursday, October 9, 1986. Entries should be addressed to The Times Concise Crossword Competition, 1 Pennington Street, London, E1X 9. The winners and solution will be announced on Saturday, October 11, 1986.

## ACROSS

- 1 Lady (11)
- 9 Apart (7)
- 10 Arbitrary assertion (3,2)
- 11 Eccentric (3)
- 12 Staker's twisting jump (4)
- 16 So be it (4)
- 17 Curt (6)
- 18 Arch (4)
- 20 Make busy (4)
- 21 Origin (6)
- 22 Kind (4)
- 23 Happy (4)
- 25 Young flower (3)
- 26 Resist authority (5)
- 29 Injection fluids vessel (7)
- 30 Insulation rubber (5,6)

## DOWN

- 2 Avoid cunningly (5)
- 3 Commotion (2,2)
- 4 Realize (4)
- 5 Eject (4)
- 6 Extremely bad (7)
- 7 Zoraster (11)
- 8 Oppressed (11)
- 12 Referee (6)
- 14 Track circuit (3)
- 15 Gold-coloured alloy (6)
- 19 Carnation-eating stork (7)
- 20 Plead (3)

## NAME

## ADDRESS

## SOLUTION TO NO 1070

ACROSS: 1 Affirm 5 Caviar 8 Oil 9 Closed 10 Income 11 Deal 12 Sterling 14 Sparse 17 Stench 19 Infamously 22 Rope 24 Acremen 25 Eying 26 Dm 27 Gentry 28 Tattle  
DOWN: 2 False 3 Insular 4 Modiste 5 Clive 6 Vices 7 Almanac 13 Rot 15 Paracetamol 16 Sea 17 Segment 18 East 20 Remit 21 Dandy 23 Panel

The winners of prize concise No 1065 are: Mr Hesclue, Cambridge Terrace, Walscombe Hill, Bath, Avon; and Mrs A. D. Price, Richmond Road, Mountain Ash, Mid Glamorgan, Wales.  
24 Chuckle (5) 26 Moist (4)  
25 Ink spot (4) 27 Calcar (4)

SOLUTION TO NO 1065 (last Saturday's prize concise)  
ACROSS: 1 Convulsus 9 Arisan 10 Grebe 11 Due 12 Idea 16 Heat 17 Slinky 18 Gasp 20 Mesh 21 Stanza 22 Ale 23 Field 24 Cow 28 Heave 29 Allegro 30 Serendipity  
DOWN: 2 Ours 3 Vast 4 Lead 5 Urge 6 Ukelele 7 Haggis 8 Tetrahedron 12 Unkind 14 Asp 15 Bistre 19 Welfare 20 Mar 24 Argot 25 Code 26 Wand 27 Chap

## Live Bernstein makes every moment count

## CLASSICAL RECORDS

Copland Symphony No.3/Quartet City, New York Philharmonic/Leonard Bernstein, DG419 170-2 (CD)  
Schumann Symphony No.2/Cello Concerto, Mischa Maisky/Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra/Bernstein, DG419 190-2 (CD)  
Schubert Symphonies Nos.3 and 5, Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra/Daniel Barenboim, CBS IM 39671 (black disc).

There seems to be something of a vogue for live performances on record. One can only approve, for it is true that studio recordings often sound like sterile documents rather than real performances. These two Bernstein recordings, made at public concerts, illustrate the basic advantage. You can sense the pumping adrenalin, the feeling among the performers that every single instant is critically important with no room for mistakes.

Copland's proud, broadly arching Third Symphony is, of course, meat and drink to a conductor like Bernstein and to an orchestra like the New York Philharmonic — its sweeping if conservative gestures very much those of a proud America, its heart worn brazenly upon its sleeve. Here there is an emphasis upon smoothness of sound rather than on brashness, so that even though the music is suffused with Bernstein's own brand of melodrama, its dignity and its integrity is never lost.

The full-up, recorded in sessions, is Copland's *Quartet City*, which is given an intensely controlled performance dominated by the trumpet playing of Philip Smith and the cor anglais playing of Thomas Stacy.

The other Bernstein issue, again recorded live (and again blessed by a remarkable lack of audience noise), couples Schumann's Second Sym-

phony with the same composer's cello concerto. Typically, Bernstein tends to over-exaggerate the contrasts in the symphony, so that the third movement, which shows off the strings of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra at their glistering best, is a piece of emotive lyricism that goes perhaps a little over the top: while the romantic freedom breathed by the faster movements attains a degree of hysteria.

There is not much Schumann around on record which is quite like this, but perhaps this composer, most of all, would have approved of its fiery tempestuousness. Certainly he would have marvelled at the technical excellence of the orchestral



Bernstein pumping adrenalin

playing. The same passionate intensity more appositely pervades Mischa Maisky's reading of the turbulent cello concerto. But, as happens often, the soloist is balanced unnaturally far forward, though he makes a thoroughly gorgeous sound.

Barenboim's Schubert, with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, radiates warmth and innocence above all else. This conductor here shows his knack for keeping the simple things simple, while allowing more complex matters seemingly acres of space without compromising tempo.

Stephen Pettitt

## Sweetly sensed

Salzburg Recital Kathleen Battle/James Levine, DG CD 415 361-2 (also black disc and cassette)

Kathleen Battle, very much in opera-fanciers' ears and minds at the moment for her schoolgirl Zerkina in Karajan's new *Don Giovanni*, has chosen herself a recital programme which distils the very essence of her vocal personality. The voice is as light, high and fleet of texture as if it were about to fly away any minute with the songsters she invokes in her Purcell.

Even in "Music for a While" and "Sweeter than Roses" this is hardly, of course, the place to look for any semblance of Baroque style. Battle's floating cantabile, bordering at times on a sort of miniature vocalise, is more at home in Mendelssohn and Mozart than in Purcell or Handel with Jubal's lute. Both Mendelssohn's nursery lullaby, "Bei der Wiege", and his effin scherzo of new love flourish with her particular weight of voice and ready intimacy: so does Mozart's

little violet ditty, sweetly-scented but cunningly avoiding any hint of the arch.

Just as the voice has very definite limits so, inevitably, does the expressive range of the recital. Battle has chosen well, though, in her Fauré. Listen, for example, to the finely-drawn aria with which she shapes his "Roses d'Ispahan" and the ingenious James Levine's deftly fingered accompaniments, with which she handles the child-like rhyming couplets of "En Prière".

This is a live recording made at the Salzburg Festival two years ago, yet every cough, breath, and clap of the hands is edited out. Some may find this a relief, and, in any case, even in the vacuum-packed silence of the compact disc one can sense the liveliness of rapport between Battle and her audience in the final group of four negro spirituals. At this point, she really does seem, for a fleeting moment, to hold the whole world in her tiny hand.

Hilary Finch

## ARTS DIARY

## Pressure points

Harvard University has "leaned on" the Bodley Head to stop publication of a startling new book, *The Partnership*, on the corrupt art-dealing antics of Lord Duveen and Bernard Berenson.

The book, chronicling the multi-million pound swindle which the scholar Berenson and the entrepreneur Duveen ran between 1912 and 1938, involving the moving of famous works of art from Europe to America, was to have been published this month. But the author, Colin Simpson, who has spent more than 15 years researching the subject, discovered recently that the book had not gone beyond the proof stage.

The dispute is over damning letters from the Berenson archive to which Harvard claims copyright. But Simpson points out that next year an American Professor, Ernest Samuels, is publishing a biography of Berenson which will include extracts from the correspondence with Harvard's blessing.

"Berenson," he points out, "was Harvard's favourite son. Samuels won't be telling the story as it really was, I will — and that's why I've been leaned on."

Lend a hand

An unusual responsibility is being thrust upon visitors to the Benjamin Britten symposium at Aldburgh today. Their reaction will decide whether a handful of previously undiscovered songs, composed in the master's early years, will be printed or merely consigned to a musical footnote. If the audience claps loudly enough, I'm told, the songs could be published.

When it comes to finding a home for itself, the *Eureka* national children's museum is a choosy little organization. No fewer than six prime sites have been turned down by the trustees, including a dockland site, Sir Terence Couran's Butler's Wharf, the South Bank Board's Hungerford Bridge site, two spots in Regent's Park and another in Waterloo.

Second fiddle

Sir Yehudi Menuhin's friend, Luigi Alberto Bianchi, makes his second London debut at the Royal Festival Hall on October 21, playing Beethoven's violin concerto. Second, because his first was

Bianchi and Menuhin

as a viola player some years ago. But a thief on a scooter stole his Amati viola, and instead of replacing it he came up with a long-bodied Stradivarius violin, on which he is now considered a virtuoso.

## Art on HP

A West End gallery, Blond Fine Art, is offering young but impecunious art-lovers the chance to purchase paintings on an instalment plan. For regular instalments of £25, people can buy pictures ranging from £50 to £5,000.

Christopher Wilson

New in paperback

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SHORTLISTED FOR THE 1985 BOOKER PRIZE

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## True blues, melodic dreams

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## THE WEEK AHEAD



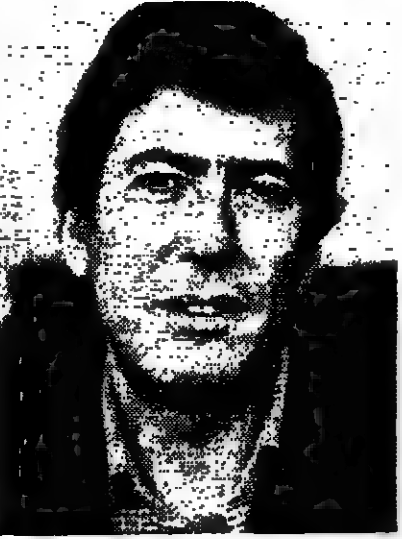
## OPERA

**STORCH SONG:** Alan Ople sings the composer-conductor Storch in Richard Strauss's 1924 opera, *Intermezzo*. Storch was intended by Strauss as a partial self-portrait and the story — of the wife of a famous composer who mistakenly believes that her husband has a mistress — was based on a real incident. Scottish Opera's new production, sung in the English translation by Andrew Porter, is based on the one by John Cox for Glyndebourne. Theatre Royal Glasgow (041 331 1234), Friday.



## GALLERIES

**PUNCH LINES:** George du Maurier, one of the finest of Victorian black-and-white artists, was an unsurpassed chronicler of high society in the pages of *Punch* for 30 years until his death in 1896. His best known creation (above) was the social climber Mrs Ponsbury de Tomkyns. He started a famous dynasty: his son, Gerald, was the actor-manager, and his granddaughter is Daphne du Maurier, the novelist. Langton Gallery, Langton Street, London SW10 (01-352 9150), from Wednesday.



## BOOKS

**CIVIL SORCS:** Mario Vargas Llosa, one of the leading contemporary novelists of Latin America, has produced in *The Real Life of Alejandro Mayta* (published on Monday by Faber & Faber at £9.95) a fictional portrait of a Trotskyist revolutionary. The book is set in Vargas Llosa's native Peru in the near future and is a brilliant chronicle of a country which is being torn apart by a failing government, an insurgency backed by Cuba and Bolivia and the United States Marines.



## DANCE

**BINTLEY FIRST:** Lesley Collier and the Royal Ballet open a new season with a quadruple bill which includes the first London performance of David Bintley's *Galantines*, to music by Mozart. The other items are the company's premiere of *Opus 19/The Dreamer* by Jerome Robbins, to music by Shostakovich; a revival of Sir Frederick Ashton's *La Valse*; and Robbins's comedy, *The Concert*. Royal Opera House Covent Garden (01-240 1066), from Wednesday in repertory.



## FILMS

**SEA DOG:** Roman Polanski, who has been away from the cinema since directing his Thomas Hardy adaptation, *Tess*, seven years ago, makes his come-back with a project he has long cherished. *Pirates* (PG) is an adventure comedy, a genre he has not tried before, with lots of yo-ho-ho, a huge Spanish galleon and Walter Matthau in robust form as a peg-legged British pirate. Cannon Haymarket (01-639 1527) and Cannon Tottenham Court Road (01-636 6148), from Friday.



## TELEVISION

**BEWITCHED:** Patricia Hodge plays a romantic novelist who has an affair and lives to regret it in Fay Weldon's story of witchcraft and revenge, *The Life and Loves of a She Devil*. Dennis Waterman is the lover, and Julie T. Wallace, in her first big television role, is the plan suburban housewife who finds she is possessed with strange powers and becomes the devil of the title. The four-part dramatization is by Ted Whitehead and the director is Philip Saville. BBC2, Wednesday, 9.25-10.25pm.

## TELEVISION

**A SUMMER DOWN UNDER: THE AMERICA'S CUP:** First weekly report on the colourful multi-million pound extravaganza to win the ultimate in yacht-racing trophies. Channel 4, today, 6.30-7pm.

**REDRICK:** A 12-part "camera on the seminar room and hall of residence walls" documentary about Newcastle University. An engrossing opportunity to relive the trials and tribulations of academic life. Channel 4, today, 7.30-8.30pm.

**LOVELAW:** A global report on attitudes to love, sex and marriage starts with the most impressionable group, teenagers. The camera team trudges through Japan, Kenya, India, and California. Everywhere the dream is the same — to court like a teenager, whose possession of an automobile guarantees sexual mobility and freedom. BBC2, tomorrow, 9.05-9.55pm.

**DALLAS:** The most heralded show on TV since *Psycho* as the figure of Patrick Duffy returns to the ratings-aligning Ewing family show. BBC1, Wed, 8-8.50pm.

**THE DELIBERATE DEATH OF A POLISH PRIEST:** Incomprehensible dramatization by Ronald Harwood of the trial of four secret policemen accused of the murder of the Solidarity-supporting Father Jerzy Popieluszko. Political theatre at its best. Channel 4, Wed, 10pm-midnight.

## OPENINGS

**THE HOSTAGE:** Nicolas Kent directs a new production of the Brandon Bates comedy of Anglo-Irish relations. Tricycle, 269 Kilburn High Road, London, NW6 (01-326 8626), Thurs, Fri. Press night Oct 13.

**GHOSTS:** Vanessa Redgrave, Tom Wilkinson, directed by David Thacker. Young Vic (01-828 6363). Preview today (matinee and evening), Mon. Opens Tues.

**MISALLIANCE:** Jane Lapotina, Elizabeth Spriggs, Brian Cox, directed by John Caird in the George Bernard Shaw comedy of ideas. Barbican (01-628 8795/638 8891). Preview today (matinee and evening), Mon and Tues. Press night Wed.

**WOMAN IN MIND:** Ayckbourn's latest foray into middle-class frustration. Julia McKenzie shines as the touched fantasist of the title. Vaudeville (01-636 9968).

**GLORIA JACKSON:** A rare-backed martinet in the title role of *The House of Bernarda Alba*, in a new translation by Robert David Macdonald. It was the last of Lorca's three rural tragedies, and his most complete and controlled expression of the plight of Spanish women. Robustly played by Amanda Root and Joan Plowright as the bawdy old servant. Lyric, Hammersmith (01-741 2311).

**KAFKA'S DICK:** Alan Bennett's rather over-ambitious comic fantasy about literary detection in Prague stars Roger Lloyd Pack and Geoffrey Palmer. Royal Court (01-730 1745).

**THE MAGISTRATE:** Pinter's High Victorian farce about female vanity is given a polished, measured treatment. With Nigel Hawthorne. Lyttelton (01-928 2252).

**OUT OF TOWN**  
**BRISTOL:** Largo Desolateo: New Tom Stoppard adaptation and translation of a play by Czech dissident Václav Havel, as yet unperformed in Czechoslovakia. Directed by Claude Whatham, with John McEnery. New Vic (0272 24888). Opens Thurs.

**EDINBURGH:** The Grand Edinburgh Fire Ballroom: Premiere production of a play by Andrew Dalrymple, about James Tylder, who was the first Briton to emulate the Montgolfier Brothers with a balloon flight in 1784. Hugh Hodgson directs. Royal Lyceum (031 229 8657). Free preview Thurs. Opens Fri.

**STOKE ON TRENT:** War Pictures: Joint winner of the Mobil/Royal Exchange playwriting competition, Tony Perrin's drama centres on a Korean War veteran who is a cinema projectionist. New Victoria Theatre, Newcastle-under-Lyme (0782 615962), in repertory.

**LES LIAISONS DANGEREUSES:** Christopher Hampton's adaptation of the 18th century novel by Laclos transfers to the West End. With Alan Rickman and Lindsay Duncan. Ambassadors (01-836

For ticket availability, performance and opening times, telephone the numbers listed. Bookings: Anne Whitehouse. Concerts: Max Harrison; Dance: John Percival; Films: Geoff Brown; Films on TV: Peter Waymark; Galleries: Sarah Jane Checkland; Jazz: Richard Williams; Opera: Hilary Finch; Radio: Peter Waymark; Rock: David Sinclair; Television: Bob Williams; Theatre: Tony Patrick and Martin Cropper

## RADIO

**AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE:** Ibsen's play about a Norwegian doctor (Michael Williams) who ranges the townspeople against him. Radio 4, tomorrow, 2.30-4pm.

**HANGOVER SQUARE:** Patrick Hamilton's study of a schizophrenic bent on killing the woman he loves, set in the anxious months before the Second World War. Radio 4, Mon, 10.15-10.30pm.

**WOMAN'S HOUR:** Celebrates its 40th anniversary, with four famous names: Olive Shapley, Jean Metcalfe, Marjorie Anderson and Sue McGregor; they talk about the programme's handling of touchy subjects and take their pick of the archives. Radio 4, Tues, 2-3pm.

**COMMON WORDS:** Janet Maw, Norman Redway lead play by Cuban-born writer José Triana which explores the hypocrisy of conventional morality in Cuba around the turn of the century. Radio 3, Tues, 7.30-9.20pm.

**THE RADIO PROGRAMME:** The wireless looks at itself. There are guest critics, a quiz and a chance for listeners to add their comments. Radio 4, Thurs, 9.30-10am.

**BOOKSHELF:** Returns with a new presenter, Susan Hill, to discuss the latest Kingsley Amis and children's annuals. Radio 4, Thurs, 4.05-4.35pm.

**FILMS ON TV**

**HOW TO MURDER YOUR WIFE (1964):** Jack Lemmon as a cartoonist with an unwanted spouse. BBC2, tomorrow, 3-4.55pm.

**YIELD TO THE NIGHT (1966):** Diana Dors as a woman condemned to hang. Channel 4, tomorrow, 10.20pm-12.10am.

**A WEDDING (1978):** Robert Altman's boisterous, sharp-edged view of society nuptials. BBC2, tomorrow, 10.25pm-12.12am.

**STEAMBOAT BILL JR (1928):**

## CONCERTS

**LITTON/LSO:** Andrew Litton conducts the London Symphony Orchestra in Rachmaninov's Symphony No. 2. Britten's *Peter Grimes* Sea Interludes, and Alexander Scriabin's *Concerto*. Barbican Centre, Sat, 7.45pm.

**SCOTTISH BALLET:** Peter Darrell's production of *Giselle* is given at Bath today and Liverpool Tues-Oct 11. Theatre Royal, Bath (0225 65065), Empire, Liverpool (051 708 1555).

**THE GOOD EARTH (1937):** Luise Rainer, Paul Muni in Pearl S. Buck story about peasant life in China. Channel 4, Mon, 2.30-5pm.

**THE PUNCH AND JUDY MAN (1962):** Tony Hancock's melancholic portrait of a seaside entertainer. Channel 4, Thurs, 2.35-4.25pm.

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**BOOKSHELF:** Returns with a new presenter, Susan Hill, to discuss the latest Kingsley Amis and children's annuals. Radio 4, Thurs, 4.05-4.35pm.

## DANCE

**BINTLEY FIRST:** Lesley Collier and the Royal Ballet open a new season with a quadruple bill which includes the first London performance of David Bintley's *Galantines*, to music by Mozart. The other items are the company's premiere of *Opus 19/The Dreamer* by Jerome Robbins, to music by Shostakovich; a revival of Sir Frederick Ashton's *La Valse*; and Robbins's comedy, *The Concert*. Royal Opera House Covent Garden (01-240 1066), from Wednesday in repertory.

**SEA DOG:** Roman Polanski, who has been away from the cinema since directing his Thomas Hardy adaptation, *Tess*, seven years ago, makes his come-back with a project he has long cherished. *Pirates* (PG) is an adventure comedy, a genre he has not tried before, with lots of yo-ho-ho, a huge Spanish galleon and Walter Matthau in robust form as a peg-legged British pirate. Cannon Haymarket (01-639 1527) and Cannon Tottenham Court Road (01-636 6148), from Friday.

**THE GOOD EARTH (1937):** Luise Rainer, Paul Muni in Pearl S. Buck story about peasant life in China. Channel 4, Mon, 2.30-5pm.

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## OPERA

**ALPINE FIRE (18):** Bizarre story of an isolated Alpine family, directed by Fredi Murer. Winner of the Grand Prix at the 1985 Locarno Film Festival. Everyman (01-435 1525), from Fri.

**TYNESIDE FILM FESTIVAL:** New Spanish films feature heavily in the ninth annual festival (Oct 8-19), which opens on Wed with Carlos Saura's latest ballet film *El Amor Brujo*. Tyneside Cinema, 10/12 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle upon Tyne (091 232 8288).

**GLYNDEBOURNE TOUR:** In Sussex this week, Simon Boccanegra is directed for the tour by Stephen Lawless, on Mon and Wed at 7pm. *Don Giovanni*, on Tues and Thurs at 7pm, is conducted by Marin Jansen, with Robert Hayward in the title role; and *Albert Herring* (Fri at 7pm). Superlatives will be projected at all performances of *Simon Boccanegra* and *Don Giovanni*. Glyndebourne, Lewes, East Sussex (0273-612411).

**OPERA NORTH:** Opens its new season with a new production of the first part of Berlioz's *Les Troyens*, *The Capture of Troy*, sung in English. Tim Albery directs and David Lloyd-Jones conducts. Performances tonight and Thurs. On Fri, Giles Havergal's production of *The Barber of Seville*, and Sally Davy's production of *Madam Butterfly* is on Wed. Rocco Sacconi conducts. All performances start at 7.15pm. Grand Theatre, New Brigste, Leeds (0532-458951).

**KENT OPERA:** A new production of Carmen by Robin Lefèvre plays at Tunbridge Wells on Thurs at 7.30pm. On Fri, the company's *Coronation of Poppea*, with performances start at 7.30pm. Assembly Hall, Tunbridge Wells (0882-30613).

**THE GOOD EARTH (1937):** Luise Rainer, Paul Muni in Pearl S. Buck story about peasant life in China. Channel 4, Mon, 2.30-5pm.

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## ENTERTAINMENTS

## THE SOUTH BANK CENTRE

Open all day with free exhibitions and fund-raising music. Coffee, Soft Drink, Bar and Riverside Cafe.

Jazz groups every Friday evening. Enjoy the magnificent views of Big Ben and Parliament from our riverside walks.

## ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Tomorrow at 3.15 pm

Barbican/Pavilion Ltd presents

## JORGE BOLET

The playing was altogether in a class of its own

Telegraph 1985

HAYDN, SCHUMANN, GRIEG, LISZT

For details see South Bank page

## MOSCOW

Harold Holt Limited presents

Monday Next 7 October at 7.30

## PHILHARMONIC

Dmitri Kitayenko conductor

TCHAIKOVSKY Francesca da Rimini

PROKOFIEV Piano Concerto No. 2

(Soloist: NIKOLAI PETROV)

RACHMANINOV Symphony No. 3

(Soloist: NIKOLAI PETROV)

For details see South Bank page

## ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

Presenting the 175th Anniversary Season

Wednesday Next 8 October at 7.30 pm

WITOLD LUTOSLAWSKI

conducts his Symphony No. 3 and

receives the Society's GOLD MEDAL

PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

JAMES LOUGHRAN JORGE BOLET

See RPH Panel for full details

## PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA

Principal Conductor: Giuseppe Sinopoli

"IT SEEMS INEVITABLE THE

PHILHARMONIA WILL AGAIN SET

THE STANDARD IN LONDON THIS

SEASON"

The Times 29.9.86

## GIUSEPPE SINOPOLI

conducts

Saturday Next 11 October at 7.30

## PHILHARMONIA CHORUS

Verdi: Quattro pezzi sacri

Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5

Monday 13 October at 7.30

## ANDREW SCHULMAN

Wagner: Die Meistersinger - Overture

Haydn: Cello Concerto in D

Eigart: Symphony No. 1

Sponsored by NISSAN UK LIMITED

Tickets: £2.50, £4.50, £7.50, £10, £12

Available from Hall 01-423 3191 C.C. 01-423 3800

Barbican/Pavilion Ltd presents

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## WREN ORCHESTRA

OF LONDON

Conductor: CARL DAVIS

Piano: HOWARD SHELLEY

SIBELIUS: Karelia Suite

RACHMANINOV: Rhapsody on a theme of Paganini

GERSHWIN: Rhapsody in Blue

COPLAND: Rodeo

RAYMOND GUBBAY presents

at the BARBICAN

THURSDAY NEXT 7 OCTOBER at 7.45 pm

Round: BARBER OF SEVILLE O.V.

Grieg: PEER GYNT SUITE

Rachmaninov: PIANO CONCERTO 2

Beethoven: EROICA SYMPHONY

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Conductor: NICHOLAS CLOUTIER

Soloist: PHILIP FOWLES piano

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SATURDAY OCTOBER 4 1986

Executive Editor  
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share  
1233.0 (-12.0)  
FT-SE 100  
1560.8 (-12.3)  
Bargains  
22126  
USM (Datastream)  
122.09 (-0.06)

THE POUND

US Dollar  
1.4410 (+0.0080)  
W German mark  
2.8784 (+0.0038)  
Trade-weighted  
68.2 (-0.1)

50% rise in  
Scottish  
TV profits

Scottish Television yesterday announced pre-tax profits in the half year to June 30 of £2.1 million, a rise of 50 per cent.

Advertising sales rose 19.4 per cent to £31.9 million and sales of programmes and services rose 50 per cent to £1.4 million.

The shares jumped 8p to 338p, encouraged by the 25 per cent increase in the interim dividend to 3p net.

The company said revenue had been buoyant since July. The lower Exchange rate of 45p per cent effective from April 1 will boost full-year profits substantially.

STV sells fewer programmes overseas than some other ITV contractors, so it will gain more from the lower levy. Kleiwort Grievson, the stockbroker, expects a full-year saving of around £1 million and forecasts 1986 profits at £6.5 million.

Spurs lose

Tottenham Hotspur, the only football club listed on the Stock Exchange, passed its final dividend for the year ending May 31 after making a pre-tax loss of £730,000 on turnover of £5.5 million, compared with £870,000 profits in 1984-85 on turnover of £5.7 million. It also passed the interim dividend in the latest year.

£8m offer

Kennedy Brookes is to make an agreed bid for Crusts, the health food restaurant. The bid includes preference shares. The offer of six Kennedy shares for 11 Crusts shares values Crusts at £8 million.

Bond buys

Mr Alan Bond's family company, Dailhoid Investment, is paying \$16 million (£11.1 million) for the Colson gold project in San Bernardino County, California. The sellers are Regent Mining and Grants Patch Mining, the Australian gold partners.

Reuters deal

A conditional agreement has been signed for Reuters to make an offer to acquire the equity of Painsbury, a private company operating databases used by financial-related markets.

Homes deal

Nationwide Leisure, the sports goods retailer and caravan park operator is to buy a group of nursing and residential homes for the elderly in a deal worth £4.3 million in cash.

Tempers 22 Money Markets 23  
Wall Street 22 Traded Ops 23  
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Stock Market 23 Share Prices 25

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	1771.79 (-8.42)
Tokyo	17240.22 (+221.09)
Hong Kong	2134.80 (+14.68)
Hang Seng	280.0 (-2.4)
Amsterdam Gen	1297.3 (+22.3)
Sydney: AO	2009.9 (-16.7)
Frankfurt	3634.33 (same)
Brussels	3643.9 (-2.4)
Paris: CAC	n/a
Zurich	n/a
SKA General	n/a
London closing prices	Page 25

INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Base: 10%	
3-month interbank 11-10%	
3-month eligible bills: 10%-10%	
buying rate	
US:	
Prime Rate 7%	
Federal Funds 5 1/4%	
3-month Treasury Bills 5 1/2-5 10%	
30-year bonds 9 1/2-9 5/8	

CURRENCIES

London:	
£: \$1.4410	
DM: £2.8784	
Sfr: £2.3308	
FF: £2.4212	
Yen: £2.2155	
Index: 68.2	
New York:	
£: \$1.4425	
DM: £2.8803	
Sfr: £2.3308	
FF: £2.4212	
Yen: £2.2155	
Index: 68.2	

Rise in base rate  
resisted as slide  
in pound goes on

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

The pound continued to retreat against most currencies yesterday as effective central bank intervention failed to materialize and fears of a substantial rise in base rates persisted.

Market-makers are waiting for Tuesday's money supply figures for September, regarded as the next crucial indicator for movement in interest rates.

Sterling fell from DM2.8767 to DM2.8711 - a record low - but held steady against an even weaker dollar. Fears of central bank intervention kept foreign exchange markets relatively quiet, although there was no evidence of a move by the Bundesbank to support sterling.

Some dealers believed the Bank of England had intervened early in the morning, but this did not stop the pound sliding against the mark.

Sterling's weakness against continental currencies pushed down the trade-weighted index, measured against a basket of currencies, to a new low of 68.0 during the day from 68.1 on Thursday, but the index closed slightly higher at 68.2.

The dollar suffered against most currencies as support was undermined by news that unemployment in the US had risen to 7 per cent.

The dollar was at \$1.4395 against sterling, down 65 points, and down from DM2.0060 to DM1.9945. Dealers said the fall in the dollar added to the weakness of sterling.

Despite the determination of the British authorities to resist a rise in bank base rates, money market rates remained firm, with the key three-month interbank rate up at around 11 per cent.

A rise in base rates would be embarrassing for the Government before the Conservative Party conference next week and Mr Nigel Lawson's speech on the economy on Thursday.

The Government is also keen to keep interest rates down before the British Gas flotation. September's money supply figures are expected to be high. City estimates range between a 2.25 and 3.85 per cent increase, with a big rise in bank lending widely anticipated. Further uncertainty in the markets was caused by the start next week of the conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

"It is still a knife-edge situation for interest rates," said Mr Peter Felner, economist for James Capel, the broker. "A combination of bad money supply figures and a further weakening in the pound next week would make a rise in base rates hard to resist."

The Treasury issued £600 million in three taplets yesterday, with maturities ranging from 1990 to 2006. Some commentators suggested that this could mean that the money supply figures would be better than expected.

The market's predictions on money supply figures have become increasingly pessimistic during the week.

Mr Felner pointed out that, even if the figures were bad, they might not be as disappointing as the money market anticipated, easing the pressure on interest rates. But everything would depend on the strength of sterling at the time, he added.

US jobless up to 7 per cent  
as manufacturing suffers

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Unemployment in the United States rose unexpectedly to 7 per cent in September from 6.8 per cent in August, revealing considerable weaknesses in the manufacturing sector.

The poorer Department of Labour figures for September reversed the trend of three successive months in which unemployment declined, and revived fears that the economy would not rebound from a sluggish first half.

The figures - they were expected to remain almost unchanged - had an immediate impact on financial markets. Giltsoared in active New York trading in a trend that carried over to share prices even though few economists expect a further lowering of US interest rates at this time.

The announcement pushed the dollar below the psychologically important level of DM2 in early New York trading.

White House officials, in an attempt to paint a positive picture of the data, said: "America is in its 47th consecutive month of economic expansion." But, privately, they admitted that the rise in unemployment was a sharp setback in the run-up to the November elections, particularly in the industrial Midwest where it is a big political issue.

Commissioner Janet Norwood, of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, said that the jobs outlook was weak last month in all surveys, largely because of the drain in US manufacturing jobs which resumed after a brief rebound in August.

Gains in the service sector, reflecting the continuing shift in the US economy away from producing industries, were not enough to offset the downturn in the industrial sector, which employed 30,000 fewer workers in September.

Because of the continued loss of factory jobs, they have declined by 200,000 this year - the US economy has regained only 44 per cent of the manufacturing jobs lost during the steep 1981-1982 recession.

The Reagan Administration has been counting on a 4 per cent growth in the second half of the year to relieve protectionist pressures and to dispel fears that the economy was heading for another recession.

But few economists expect either robust growth or recession in the second half.

Mr Aubrey Zaffuto, of J Henry Schroder Bank & Trust Company, said: "It is the same old story. The job growth was mostly in services, particularly financial services, which does not really come through to productivity."

Echoing comments of economists who have said that, despite the pick-up in the trade figures, the effects of a lower dollar were not yet being felt, Mr Stephen Slater, of Lehman Government Securities, said: "These figures are unambiguously weak."



Robert Maxwell: Keen to prevent merger

Maxwell raises  
McCorquodale  
stake to 7.5%

By Alison Eadie

Mr Robert Maxwell, publisher of the Daily Mirror, yesterday kept the pot boiling on the McCorquodale bid drama by announcing he had raised his stake in McCorquodale from 5.9 per cent to 7.5 per cent.

Mr Maxwell's first share purchase on September 29 was made before McCorquodale announced it was in talks with a friendly third party with a view to setting off the unwanted bid from Norton Opax. The third party is now thought to be Eitel, the printing and information services group, in which Mr Maxwell has a 26 per cent stake.

Mr Maxwell's second purchase of 850,000 shares was made on Thursday, again at prices well above Norton's cash offer of 260p a share.

Mr Maxwell is believed to be keen to stop a friendly merger between Eitel and McCorquodale, as he would like to make his own bid for Eitel next April when permitted by takeover rules.

Neither Eitel nor McCorquodale has confirmed any intended merger. The difficulty of having advisers in common - both companies have Kleinwort Benson as

Fastest can in the West

Coca-Cola yesterday unveiled a drink canning operation, costing more than £6 million, at its Milton Keynes plant.

The investment gives Milton Keynes the fastest soft drink canning line, Mr Claus Halle, president of Coca-Cola International (pictured above), said at the opening.

The operation will fill 2,000 cans a minute with Coca-Cola and other products, including Fanta, Lit, Quatro, and the diet and cherry versions of Coca-Cola.

Mr Halle said: "This new line incorporates the latest technology available anywhere. The project remains substantially British but includes resources and expertise drawn from seven countries."

IMF chief  
in rates  
warning

Washington (AP-DJ) - A warning against "over-reliance on exchange rate adjustments" to achieve a better balance in the current account positions of leading industrial countries was given yesterday by Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Speaking at the closing session of the annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank, Mr de Larosiere said the large existing current account imbalances, particularly for the United States, West Germany and Japan, are widely recognized as a source of tension and instability. The leading industrial countries, he added, must move ahead with economic policy co-ordination to promote world growth and international economic stability.

"Failure to take account of the international repercussions of policies would lead to over-reliance on exchange rate adjustments, which could encourage protectionist pressures and possibly result in recession," he said.

He said also that finance ministers and central bankers attending the IMF-World Bank meeting wanted to "prevent too much of the adjustment burden from falling on exchange rates."

Mr de Larosiere has announced that he is resigning at the end of this year.

Mr Barber Conable, president of the World Bank, said that the Bank's decision to provide extra guarantees in the Mexico loan deal did not create a precedent.

The \$500 million (£347.2 million) of extra guarantees provided by the Bank was crucial to the £1 billion of extra lending by the commercial banks to Mexico, agreed this week.

But Mr Conable said that while the Mexico guarantees were necessary to complete this particular package, the World Bank was extremely reluctant to offer them as a matter of course.

US confusion over  
Pretoria gold deals

By Richard Lander

Leading American securities firms which make markets in South African gold shares suspended some of their dealings yesterday as their corporate lawyers pored over the United States sanctions bill to see whether it prohibited share purchases.

The bill, which was passed on Thursday when the Senate overrode President Reagan's veto, prohibits new investment in South Africa by Americans. Spokesmen for the American firms in London said that they were trying to establish whether buying shares registered in South Africa was breaking the law.

"In the interests of prudence we have not traded directly in South African registered gold shares. We are not clear if, for example, we buy shares from South Africa to square a short position, that would be construed as a new investment," Mr Allan Beuthin of Merrill Lynch said.

Mr Jim Sweeney, a spokesman for EF Hutton in New York, confirmed that his company was taking similar action although other American firms in London decided to continue trading with South Africa.

Both spokesmen said, however, that their companies were still actively trading South African gold shares in American Depository Receipt (ADR) form. Mr Beuthin pointed out that most of Merrill's London trading was done in ADRs - receipts issued by American banks representing "bundles" of shares - and the company was sure that these would not contravene sanctions.

Mr Beuthin said business in ADRs was active yesterday as the precious metals prices rose in response to the sanctions bill. Gold reached \$441 an ounce on the New York Comex market last night but retreated after profit-taking in Europe. Platinum broke through the \$600 level again to end about \$18 higher at \$606.50.

Mr Tinto-Zinc, which operates the Rossing uranium mine in Namibia, said that it did not anticipate any immediate effects from the bill which also prohibits the import of South African uranium. A spokesman declined to comment on a news agency report that quoted a senior mine official in Namibia as saying "if sanctions are implemented effectively, this mine will close down".

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Capital	Jan 69	+15.1% p.a.
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American & General	Apr 78	+19.0% p.a.
American Turnaround	Oct 79	+22.4% p.a.
Recovery	Apr 82	+24.7% p.a.
Japan & General	Feb 84	+26.1% p.a.
European	Feb 86	+45.6% p.a.

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T 410

Unhappy THF face inquiry

By John Bell  
City Editor

Trusthouse Forte's £200 million purchase of hotels, restaurants and inns from Hanson Trust is to be investigated by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

The 205 outlets were formerly part of the Imperial Group bought by Hanson Trust in a £2.5 billion takeover battle earlier this year.

The decision to refer the THF purchase was taken by Mr Paul Channon, the Trade Minister, in support of a recommendation by the Office of Fair Trading.

It was immediately criticized by Mr Rocco Forte, chief executive of THF. "I am extremely surprised and disappointed by the decision," he said yesterday.

The main area of concern for the OFT was of the effects on competition of adding the 85 former Imperial roadside cafes trading under the Happy Eater banner to THF's 250-strong Little Chef chain.



Lord Hanson: He shrewdly made sale unconditional

effects on competition of adding the 85 former Imperial roadside cafes trading under the Happy Eater banner to THF's 250-strong Little Chef chain.

effects on competition of adding the 85 former Imperial roadside cafes trading under the Happy Eater banner to THF's 250-strong Little Chef chain.















Portfolio  
—Gold—

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a back of your card, you must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Murray Elect	Electronics	
2	Davidson Pearce	Paper, Print	
3	Mackay (Hugh)	Textiles	
4	Morgan Crucible	Industrials L-R	
5	Blackwood Lodge	Industrials A-D	
6	Baggeridge Brick	Building Roads	
7	St Ives Grp	Industrials A-D	
8	Ford Motor	Motor/Aircraft	
9	Marshall (Lewy)	Industrials L-R	
10	SA Breweries	Breweries	
11	Kennedy Smale	Industrials E-K	
12	Stanley (AG)	Drapery Stores	
13	APV	Industrials A-D	
14	Grand Met	Hotels/Catering	
15	Fisher (Albert)	Food	
16	Jones (Ernest)	Drapery Stores	
17	Quest Automation	Electronics	
18	Glass Glover	Food	
19	Boddingtons	Breweries	
20	Bank of Scotland	Bank, Discount	
21	SNIA BPD	Chemicals, Plastics	
22	Don	Industrials A-D	
23	Meyer Int	Building Roads	
24	Trinity Ltd	Newspapers	
25	Davidson Met A	Industrials A-D	
26	Carica Corp	Oil	
27	General Motor	Motor/Aircraft	
28	Broken Hill	Industrials A-D	
29	Booker	Industrials E-K	
30	Foebel	Industrials E-K	
31	Hunting Assoc	Industrials A-D	
32	Boots	Industrials A-D	
33	Gerber Energy	Oil	
34	Aus New Z	Bank, Discount	
35	Woodward	Industrials S-Z	
36	Waters & Glas	Industrials S-Z	
37	Swire Pacific A	Industrials S-Z	
38	Tomlin (PH)	Industrials S-Z	
39	Bradford	Food	
40	Colorful Gp	Industrials A-D	
41	Pearson	Industrials L-R	
42	Anglia TV A	Cinema/TV	
43	Cont Stationery	Industrials A-D	
44	Times Newspapers Ltd	Daily News	

Please be sure to take account of any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £24,000 in today's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS			
High	Low	Price	Change

SHORTS (Under Five Years)			
High	Low	Price	Change

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS			
High	Low	Price	Change

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS			
High	Low	Price	Change

UNDATED			
High	Low	Price	Change

INDEX-LINKED			
High	Low	Price	Change

BANKS DISCOUNT HP			
High	Low	Price	Change

ELECTRICALS			
High	Low	Price	Change

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS			
High	Low	Price	Change

CINEMAS AND TV			
High	Low	Price	Change

DRAPERY AND STORES			
High	Low	Price	Change

HOTELS AND CATERERS			
High	Low	Price	Change

INDUSTRIALS A-D			
High	Low	Price	Change

MOTORCARS AND AIRCRAFT			
High	Low	Price	Change

SHOES AND LEATHER			
High	Low	Price	Change

SHIPPING			
High	Low	Price	Change

TEXTILES			
High	Low	Price	Change

TOBACCO			
High	Low	Price	Change

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS			
High	Low	Price	Change

OIL			
High	Low	Price	Change

FINANCE AND LAND			
High	Low	Price	Change

FOODS			
High	Low	Price	Change

E-K			
High	Low	Price	Change

L-R			
High	Low	Price	Change

S-Z			
High	Low	Price	Change

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Shares continue to drift

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began on Monday. Dealings end next Friday. Contango day October 13. Settlement day October 20. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

1986		Company	Price	Change	Cross on		Vol	P/E
High	Low				Price	Change		
136	102	Reynolds (S) Mid	128	..	7.1	5.8	12	
290	280	Royal Bank of Scot	125	..	14.3	4.4	8	
57		Safeway	27	..	18.4	2.1	12	
854	419	Sealed Chart	854	..	48.4	8.7	8	
818	813	Union	818	..	59.7	75.8	8	
77	43	Wells Fargo	270	..	27	23	12	
220		Winstar	220	..	27	23	12	







## FAMILY MONEY/2

## How to get your money back

## PROTECTION

The Government has left to the last minute one of the most vital aspects of the investor protection legislation trundling through Parliament in the shape of the Financial Services Bill.

The provisions for compensating investors who lose money through the insolvency or fraud of an investment business are about as crucial an aspect of investor protection as you could get. Yet it was only on Tuesday evening this week that the Government, acting through the consumer affairs minister, Michael Howard, got round to tabling an amendment to the Bill revising the way in which a compensation scheme would be provided.

Apart from the Bill, the question of compensation is of course of more than passing interest in the light of the continuing saga of McDonald Wheeler Fund Management, which is the investment management and advisory company, based in Canterbury, Kent, which was recently placed in the hands of the Official Receiver.

A letter to people who had entrusted their money to the company was sent out by James Pope, the Official Receiver, just over a fortnight ago. These people included those who between them had invested £8.9 million in nine managed funds operated by McDonald Wheeler.

Mr Pope's letter contains the following news for these people: "There will be a substantial deficiency between the amount of the monies invested in the nine managed funds and the likely realisable value of the underlying assets."

The account of the way this money was used — which is reproduced here — goes a long way to explaining the plight of those investing in the managed funds.

McDonald Wheeler investors are on their own. There is no compensation fund in existence which applies to them.

The intention of the Financial Services Bill, however, is that there should be a compensation fund which would protect all investors, apart from professional investors, who lose money through the fraud or insolvency of an investment business.

Unfortunately, the financial

services industry is sharply divided on the best way in which it should be achieved.

There are two options. First, there could be an industry-wide compensation scheme. Broadly speaking, this would entail all the self-regulating organizations (SROs) — the bodies which will be primarily responsible for policing all the different financial sectors — collectively compensating investors when an investment business goes bust.

A solution along these lines is favoured by the Government. The Bank of England, most of the SROs and the Securities and Investments Board (SIB), the parent body headed by Sir Kenneth Berrill, which will oversee the SROs and policing certain businesses itself.

The amendment to the Bill tabled on Tuesday gives the SIB the power to impose an industry-wide scheme broadly along these lines, on the entire network of SROs.

The alternative is to allow every SRO to do its own thing. In other words, every SRO would be responsible for producing a scheme that would provide compensation to investors losing money through the insolvency or fraud of one of that SRO's members.

This solution is favoured by the Stock Exchange and a body called the International Securities Regulatory Organisation (ISRO), which represents the interests of large international banks and securities firms. ISRO and the Stock Exchange are planning to merge shortly.

The Stock Exchange is a case in point. It already has a good compensation scheme.

## Compensation can be withheld

Investors who lose money through the failure or fraud of a Stock Exchange member firm will be able to recover the full amount of their loss from this compensation fund.

The Stock Exchange is intending to put a ceiling on recoverability of £250,000 per investor. In addition, the scheme is discretionary in the sense that the Stock Exchange can withhold compensation either in part or in full, if it considers that the investor is in some way to blame for his loss.



Key men: Sir Kenneth Berrill, left, and Michael Howard

The scheme is none the less an admirable one which the Stock Exchange would like to preserve, not least because the paucity of claims on it has meant that it has been able to obtain insurance for the fund. Critics say the Stock Exchange has had a purple patch and that its fund would not look so rosy if a few member firms failed after Big Bang. They also say that more would be made of the discretionary element of the payouts if the fund was faced with a rush of claims.

Arguments over the optimum way of providing compensation have been simmering beneath the surface ever since the Financial Services Bill was published in December. They blew up publicly this week.

Both sides have valid cards — but the Government and the SIB have the whip hand. They have the force of law behind them and it looks likely that they will prevail.

So what will be the outcome? The likelihood is that we shall have a mixture. The SIB wants a central scheme. But this will pay out only when an SRO does not have the resources to satisfy compensation claims arising from the failure or fraud of one of its members.

The first big question is what losses any sort of compensation scheme will pay for. An investor's losses will include any gains he has forgone or interest he could have earned on his money. In essence he will be able to take from the fund the amount he would have got had he successfully brought an action for damages against the firm concerned.

Then there is the question of how much. There will definitely be a ceiling on the amount of money that you can get back from the compensation scheme.

The second thing to appreciate is that at the moment membership of FIMBRA, which many people proudly boast, is not necessarily a guarantee of financial probity. Thirdly, do not think that you are safe just because a company tells you that it runs separate accounts for its own and its clients' money. If a firm wants to steal your money, it will do so. The fact that the money is in a separate clients' account does not, of its own, restrict the firm's access to it.

Interestingly, there is a little known association which goes much further in protecting its investors' money in a manner which both restricts the access to it of the investment firm



Key men: Sir Kenneth Berrill, left, and Michael Howard

and also keeps the money entirely separate in the event of a liquidation or receivership.

This is the Association of Independent Investment Managers. It has been in existence for more than 10 years and is composed of a small coterie of eight investment managers and advisers. There are some well known names — such as WestAvon and Perpetual Fund Managers included in the membership.

Members of the AIIM must keep all their clients' money in separate custodian type accounts with well established banks. The money is held in the names of the clients and to the order of the clients.

According to Anthony Weiler, secretary of the AIIM, this means in effect that the bank will not make payments out of the account without a written signature from the client, and that the clients' money does not form part of any receivership or liquidation should the investment firm collapse.

Mr Weiler says he has been unable to persuade the Department of Trade and Industry of the merits of this type of safeguard. He thinks, however, that it should be made obligatory for all small firms, below a certain size, which are holding clients' money. He also says that operating in this way is not administratively cumbersome.

At the end of the day, common sense, asking around and not putting all your eggs in one basket, should provide a degree of protection. Gut feeling, too, is often a useful indicator. If in doubt about someone's credentials or bona fides or trustworthiness, don't use him.

Lawrence Lever

## Paradise funds regained three years later

## CURRENCIES

The beginning of the end for currency funds began on September 15, 1983. Or so it seemed.

That was the date chosen by Nigel Lawson to announce a clampdown on offshore currency funds by changing the tax rules. Up to that point, the great benefit for UK investors was that they could roll up a potentially onerous income tax liability into a minimal or even non-existent capital gains one.

So much money had been attracted into these Channel Islands-based funds in the early part of 1983 that one of the financial institutions offering them, Rothschild Asset Management, was actually about to celebrate \$1 billion of funds under management on the very day of the Government's dramatic announcement.

The result was that the champagne corks stayed firmly in the bottles and Paradise was cancelled. Or was it?

After three years of keeping a low profile on its currency funds, Rothschild is now beginning to trumpet their virtues once again. Maybe it was just a case of Paradise postponed.

Rothschild now wants to put the historical roll-up trick into perspective by extolling the other benefits of currency investment.

These benefits are twofold. Not only can investors get access to wholesale rates of interest in sterling or other major currencies — they can also acquire foreign currencies at inter-bank rates of exchange.

Not that the tax advantages have disappeared completely.

By having income rolled up in the fund, investors can choose when to pay income tax — perhaps when they retire and move into a lower tax band — though not whether to pay income tax, as was the case before September 1983.

Interestingly though, the roll-up trick is still valid in some countries, which is why Rothschild can boast investors from as far away as the Falkland Islands and the People's Republic of China.

Rothschild also now op-

against the major continental European currencies and the Japanese yen, for a variety of economic and political reasons.

In particular, runs the argument, foreign investors will not warm to the possibility of a Labour government because of what are perceived to be unwelcome inflationary implications. Quite separately, the yen will continue to strengthen against sterling because of Japan's continuing and enormous current account surplus.

Guinness Mahon is another big name in the currency fund game. Th3 view of GM's currency investment adviser, Philip Saunders, is that it is the harder European currencies — the West German mark, the Swiss franc, the Dutch florin and the French franc, in that order — that will strengthen most against sterling in the months to come.

To this list, Saunders adds the yen, which he feels has some life left in it, despite its rapid advancement since September 1985.

Currency gurus seem agreed that sterling is entering fairly valued territory against European currencies but that the pendulum may swing too far over the weak side before a fair equilibrium is reached.

Most of the financial institutions which market currency funds offer the alternative of a managed fund or individual funds where the investor himself chooses which currency to be in.

Unless you have a particular reason for wanting exposure to the Danish krone or the Italian lira, our advice is to opt for a managed fund and let the currency experts take the investment strain.

Peter Gartland



Lawson: 1983 clampdown

Legal & General's Far Eastern Trust has out-performed every other unit trust in its sector during 1986\*

## Now, Legal &amp; General introduce their exciting new Japanese Trust.

Apply now for your 'Early Investor' extra unit allocation!

See how you benefit.

Date of payment	AMOUNT INVESTED	AMOUNT INVESTED	AMOUNT INVESTED
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Between 1-31 November	1%	1.5%	2%

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Legal & General's Fund Managers have the experience! And they've proved it handsomely already with their astonishingly successful

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Now the same team will manage the new Japanese Trust on behalf of Legal & General's investors, bringing to it the same committed, experienced professionalism.

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INVESTMENT: Management of 100% subsequent investments must be for a minimum of £100. Unit price published daily in The Times and the Financial Times. Contract notes issued: certificates forwarded within 10 working days of payment. The Trust Deed also provides for investment in traded options subject to certain conditions.

CHARGES: The preliminary charge built into the offer price is 7%. Annual management charge: 1% of the value of the fund, plus VAT deducted from the income of the fund, with a provision to increase this to 2% on paying three months' notice. The Managers may take a rounding adjustment to bid and offer price of up to 1% or 1.5% whichever is the lower. Reimbursement is payable to qualified intermediaries. Rates on request.

UNIT: Investors buying units from this offer will receive their first certificate on 30th December 1986 and each 30th December thereafter.

On 1st October 1986 the offer price of units will be 50p. Applications for units received after the close date of 28th October will be dealt at the current offer price.

A discount of 2% is given on the offer price of units bought with reinvested income.

SUBSCRIPTION: Simply enclose your certificate and send it to the Managers. Payment based on the ruling bid price will normally be made within seven working days.

SHARE EXCHANGE NOTICE: We will exchange most quoted 1/4 shares for units in the Japanese Trust. Please use the box on the Application Form and full details will be sent to you.

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A cheque made payable to Legal & General (Unit Trust Managers) Limited is enclosed.

☐ I/We claim my/our Early Investor Bonus. ☐ I/We would like income to be reinvested in further units automatically. ☐ I/We would like further details about Legal & General's Share Exchange Scheme.

Please write in BLOCK CAPITALS. Surname (Mr/Mrs/Ms) \_\_\_\_\_

First Name(s) in full \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Signature(s) \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

(In the case of a joint investment, all must sign) Name of Usual Financial Adviser (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

This offer is not available to residents of The Republic of Ireland nor to applicants under age 18.

## MURRAY INCOME TRUST PLC

MANAGERS: MURRAY JOHNSTONE LIMITED

## Results for the year ended 30 June 1986

	1986	1985
Equity shareholders' interest	\$154,684,652	\$112,686,767
Asset value per share	185.2p	135.0p
Revenue available for ordinary shareholders	\$4,502,952	\$4,283,618
Earnings per ordinary share	5.48p	5.22p
Ordinary dividend per share — interim	1.80p	1.70p
— final	3.60p	3.30p
Capitalisation issue in 8 ordinary shares	3.025355%	3.78035%

## Investment Policy

To obtain a high income return with security and growth of capital.

## Highlights for the Year ended 30 June 1986

- \* Net asset value per share increased by 37.2% compared with an average increase of 36.8% for all investment trusts.
- \* A total dividend of 5.48p per share is recommended — an increase of 8% over 1985.
- \* Net revenue attributable to ordinary shareholders rose from \$4,283,618 to \$4,502,952 — an increase of 5.1% over 1985.
- \* In the current year a start has been made to increase investment overseas and borrowings have been increased by 6% to allow better control over currency exposure.

## Distribution of assets as a percentage of shareholders' equity

	1986 %	1985 %
Equities	70.66	79.88
United Kingdom	10.66	10.18
North America	8.42	10.18
For East	2.81	4.45
Europe	6.74	5.21
Other Americas	0.80	0.37
South Africa	—	0.46
	99.43	100.54
Bonds	1.37	1.65
United Kingdom	1.37	1.65
North America	2.85	5.25
Europe	0.33	0.43
For East	1.71	0.40
Japan	0.27	0.28
	6.53	8.02
Property	0.47	—
Net cash	0.72	0.70
	Percentage	100.00

Copies of the report may be obtained from the Secretary, Murray Johnstone Limited, 163 Hope Street, Glasgow G2 2UH. Telephone: 041-221 9252.



\*Source: Money Management Statistics 1986. \*Performance based on offer to bid prices over the period 27th September 1985 to 18th July 1986.







## FAMILY MONEY/4

## Through the roof gently

The rise and rise of house prices continues, but more gently. The Abbey National Building Society's latest figures show an overall increase in UK house prices of 4.1 per cent over the last quarter. As ever, Greater London led the market upwards, adding 6.8 per cent on average. The mean cost of a house in Greater London is now £28,073. In the North, however, there was little movement, with the average cost of a house at £25,076, a modest gain of 1.7 per cent over the quarter.

Nationally, the yearly increase is 3.1 per cent, with further evidence of the widening North-South gap. London prices added almost a quarter in the year ending September, while in the North the increase was just 5 per cent.

## Widening trusts

The Unit Trust Association, which represents the majority of UK unit trust groups, has told the Government that it favours offering money market funds to the public but not commodity unit trusts. In addition, UTA members have given a guarded welcome to the idea of funds which would be allowed to invest in physical property.

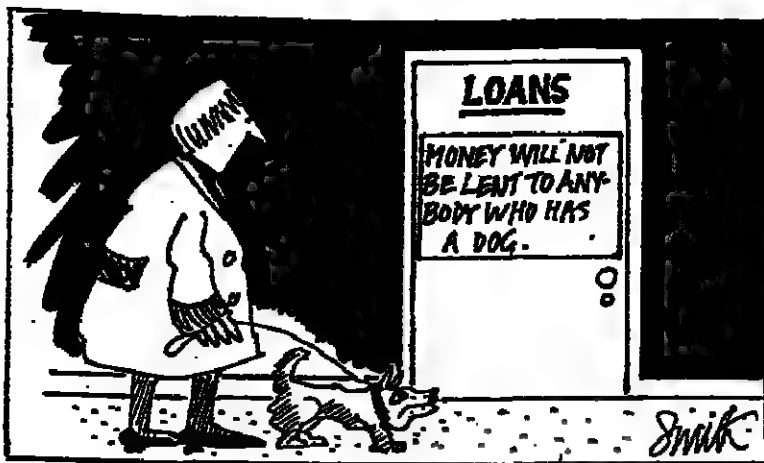
The UTA's submission comes in response to a Department of Trade consultative document published in August which proposed the widening of investment links for unit trusts. The UTA chairman, Clive Fenn-Smith, has complained about the "lamentably short time" available for his members to respond to such a far-reaching document and wants further talks with government officials.

## Money-back 'first'

Gartmore Fund Managers is claiming a first with its new Safeguard plan, a five-year single premium bond marketed in conjunction with General Portfolio Life Insurance. The "first" point arises from Gartmore's guarantee that the money returned to investors at the end of the five years will be no less than the original investment.

It works like this. Seventy per cent of the lump sum invested - minimum £1,000 - goes into a General Portfolio growth bond with the remaining 30 per cent being invested in Gartmore's Global Unit Trust. To offer a guarantee of original money back after five years is no big deal, especially as only a modest level of inflation will reduce the real value of this money.

Nevertheless, the plan should appeal to cautious first-time investors who are basic rate taxpayers. In practice, provided Gartmore Global Growth



continues to perform above average for funds of its kind, investors should see a real return. Clearly a case of "the price of units can go sideways as well as up".

Details: General Portfolio, Valley House, Crossbrook Street, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire EN8 8JL.

## Fund change

CS Investments is unitizing its Group Investors investment trust. It will now be an international growth unit trust with a highly competitive front-end load of only 2 per cent, available up to April 15, 1987.

The unitized fund starts on a bid basis but if the managers get a positive inflow of money, this in itself should be enough for them to convert the fund to an offer basis with a consequent 6 per cent rise in the value of the fund. There is no guarantee that this will happen, but if it does, say, three months from now, it would be a worthwhile sweetener for investors. Check with the managers on this before investing.

Details: CS Fund Managers Ltd, 125 High Holborn, London WC1V 2PY.

## Holiday money

Barclaycard is now in the business of distributing spending money. People who use the card to pay for at least part of their holiday will receive a discount of up to £200. The deal applies only to package holidays booked by Holiday Club members with one of 37 tour operators. All Barclaycard holders will shortly be invited to join the Holiday Club, run by travel agents Page & Moy.

Sadly, the discount - which comes out of the commission earned by Page & Moy from the tour operators - does not apply to flights. You must be going on a package trip. The choice of holidays is wide, from smart Caribbean cruises to the ghostliness of outings which are in all but name therapy treatment for the sexually repressed.

## Midlands merger

Appetites are voracious in the Midlands. The recently merged Birmingham Midshires Building Society has plans to expand still further. This week the boards of the Birmingham Midshires and the

Civil Service Building Society met to consider a possible merger. The Civil Service society is something of a titmouse - its assets are just £43 million compared with the £1,700 million of Birmingham Midshires. If the merger, which would require agreement from both sets of members, goes ahead, the new society will be among the biggest 15 in Britain.

## Heiry subject

If inheritance tax really is a political shuttlecock, then the sooner you take planning action the more successful it is likely to be. That is the view of chartered accountants Deardon Farrow, who have just produced a 16-page pocket guide to IHT, the tax which Nigel Lawson introduced in this year's Budget as a replacement for capital transfer tax. Describing IHT as "Jekyll and Hyde legislation", Deardon Farrow says that in the tax year 1986-87, you hit the 50 per cent IHT rate if you die leaving more than £205,000. However, in what the accountants call "the curious logic of this legislation" individuals can make a gift of up to £71,000 (married couples up to £142,000) without having to pay any tax.

Details: A copy of *Yours and heirs* - a concise guide to inheritance tax is available free from Deardon Farrow, 1 Serjeants' Inn, London EC4Y 1JD (01-353 2000).

## Into property

Yet another financial institution has acquired a chain of estate agencies, in the continuing erosion of demarcation lines in the financial services sector. This time it is the turn of Laurentian Holding Company, whose members include Imperial Life and Trident Life insurance companies. Laurentian has acquired Jordans-Town and County Estates (Cheshire) Ltd, comprising 22 sales offices.

Part of the plan is that Imperial and Trident's life assurance, mortgage and pension products will be marketed through Jordans. Further estate agency acquisitions are planned.

## Joining up

Increased awareness of share ownership in the wake of public flotation has led to a significant increase in the number of employees joining savings-related share option schemes with a view to buying shares in the company for which they work.

So says the Yorkshire Building Society, which operates around 50 such schemes on behalf of publicly quoted companies. The society says 50 per cent of eligible employees are now joining new schemes, whereas two years ago the average take-up was less than 20 per cent.



## IT SEEMS THEY'RE TALKING OUR LANGUAGE.

There's one word that's common to most of Europe at the moment.

Profits. And now, Save & Prosper - the group who brought you the first unit trust investing solely in Europe - believe the time is right for a European trust with a different slant.

Our European Income & Growth Fund - aiming for high growth but including high-yielding equities and a fixed interest content for income.

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Business

## This one is strictly for fun money gamblers

Anyone who has not been allotted Trustee Savings Bank shares will still have a chance to deal in them after October 10 without necessarily having to buy them in the stock market. This week the Stock Exchange announced it was launching an option contract for TSB shares.

The aim of the contract is to attract more private investors to the options market. When British Telecom issued shares, the options contract related to it increased the amount of business done in options about sevenfold overnight. The market hopes to build on

## Rather like driving a fast sports car

that success with the popular TSB issue.

But options are only for the serious investor. By comparison with the ordinary stock market, options are rather like driving a fast sports car instead of a lumbering Daimler. They are more exhilarating, but also more painful if you come off the road.

The system is complex, but the basics work like this. The TSB option contract is for 1,000 shares, with expiry dates at specified three-month intervals - although the first one, on October 22, is less than a fortnight after dealing begins.

You can buy a "call" option, which allows you to buy the shares underlying the contract at a specified price before the contract expires. Or you can

buy a "put" option which allows you to sell the shares. As the price of options moves as well as the underlying share price, you can sell the options without actually exercising the contract.

To buy an option costs only a premium - over the share price. On a call option, you do not pay the full price of the underlying shares unless you actually exercise the option. This enables you to make a profit or loss on the shares without having to put up all the money needed to buy the shares themselves.

Suppose the new TSB option costs 3p a share (the initial price will not actually be set until the day before trading starts). One contract of 1,000 shares costs £30, giving £600 for 20 contracts. It is a call option at 80p, meaning you can buy the shares at 80p if you choose. The next day TSB shares rise to 85p, so your option is now worth 5p more. On top of that is the "time value", which varies, depending on whether the market believes the share price will go higher or not.

Let us say the time value is 2p. Your options are therefore worth a total of 7p a share. As you bought them at 3p, your profit is 4p - a gain of well over 100 per cent when the shares themselves improved by less than 10 per cent. But if TSB shares had fallen in price the option would be worth no more than its time value, say 1.5p, in which case you would have made a 50 per cent loss. "You have to understand

this market and take an active interest in it," says Geoffrey Chamberlain, one of its founding members. "It is one of the best inventions for the private investor. But if you participate without understanding and paying attention to the system, you're the mug."

Bernard Read, the Stock Exchange's options group manager, warns: "You must put a health warning on options. We certainly would not encourage private investors to start off with large amounts in this market. Don't commit anything other than fun money when starting, and

## Special booklet is being produced

build up from there as you gain experience."

Anyone with a gambling streak and a taste for intellectual challenges should contact the Stock Exchange for more information on options at The Traded Options Market, The Stock Exchange, London EC2N 1HP. The Stock Exchange is even producing a special booklet on the TSB option.

But whether this market will ever appeal to small first time shareholders who have been attracted to the TSB issue in their hundreds of thousands is doubtful. Whether it should attract them is more doubtful still.

Richard Thomson  
Banking Correspondent

## Finally, from France, a French Unit Trust



Marianne - the symbol of the Republic of France, was originally the nickname of a secret republican society. Today she represents the spirit, ingenuity and resource of France - and to Duménil she symbolizes France's new financial revolution and the growth potential of the French economy.

## DUMÉNIL French Growth Fund

Shrewd observers of financial markets are looking just across the Channel for the next major investment opportunity. Little surprise when the French economy is assessed to be on a 5 to 10 year growth cycle, when its Government is committed to a share-owning democracy and offers tax incentives to entrepreneurs and venture capitalists.

Within a climate of booming exports, low inflation, a strong currency and good labour relations, privatisations of major French institutions will accelerate the demand for share ownership in France. All predictions suggest that a substantial new flow of funds into the French stockmarket will carry prices buoyantly upwards.

Now from Duménil Unit Trust Management Ltd, comes Britain's first ever French Unit Trust: Duménil French Growth Fund.

**Opportunities**

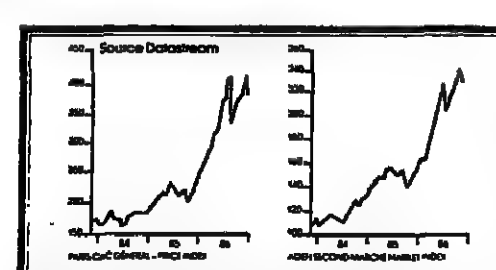
The aim of the Fund is outright capital growth from an actively managed portfolio focusing on Special Situations, Privatisations, Take-overs, Growth and Recovery Stocks. New issues will also feature, both on the Bourse and the Second Marché. Part of the Fund will be invested in Fixed-Interest Stocks and Convertible Bonds.

In all these areas, Duménil has an undoubted claim to expertise.

**Dynamic**

Principal investment managers to the Fund are Duménil Labé SA, described by Nat West Bank's County Securities Review as "the rising star of the French financial market". Duménil Labé is the

**DUMÉNIL**  
Unit Trust Management  
Limited  
54 St. James's Street, London SW1 1JT.  
Telephone: 01-499 6383.



leading French securities house specialising in bond portfolios; its subsidiary, Cofinor, is a leading specialist in equities. In France the Group manages 7 mutual funds and 5 unit trusts and a total of private and institutional money exceeding £1 billion.

The nuances of the French market demand on-the-ground intelligence. Through the management of Duménil Labé, investors in the Duménil French Growth Fund will be certain of that.

**Invest now at a Fixed Price**

Until October 17th, 1986, units can be purchased at the Fixed Price of 100p with an estimated initial gross yield of 2.0% p.a. To invest, return the coupon with your cheque (minimum £1,000) without delay.

**FIRST PUBLIC OFFER FIXED PRICE UNTIL 17th OCTOBER, 1986**

Applications received after the Fixed Offer closes on October 17, 1986. Please make cheques payable to Duménil Unit Trust Management Limited.

SURNAME  
FORENAMES  
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CITY  
POSTCODE  
COUNTRY

Remember that the price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up. You should regard your investment as long term.

**BUYING AND SELLING UNITS**

You can buy further units, or sell those you have, on any business day of the prices ruling on the day we receive your instructions. The prices of units and the yield are published daily in the press. Our instructions to buy or sell will be acknowledged immediately if you wish to sell your units, simply complete the enclosure on the back of your Certificate and return it to us. You will receive the full bid value of your units ruling on the day your Certificate reaches us and a cheque will normally be forwarded within 7 working days of receipt.

If the bid price varies by more than 2.5% the offer will be closed early. Management charges. An initial charge of 5% is included in the offer price of the units. In addition, 1% of the value of the Fund is deducted annually from the income of the Fund (on a monthly basis). The fund also permits a maximum annual charge of 2%. Charges can only be reclaimed after 3 months, within notice to unitholders. Redemption is paid to qualified intermediaries - rates available on request.

**UNITS** - are Accumulation units. All income is reinvested and reflected in the unit price. On 31st March unitholders will receive a tax voucher for the income they are deemed to have received.

**Contract Notes and Certificates.** Contract notes will be issued on request of full instructions. Unit Certificates will normally be issued within 35 working days of receipt of payment.

**Managers** - Duménil Unit Trust Management Limited, 54 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1JT. Registered No. 1914854.

**Trustees** - Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 11 Old Jewry, London EC2R 8BA.

**Capital Gains Tax.** The Fund does not pay Capital Gains Tax, but you may be liable if you sell units which bring you overall capital gains in the year to more than £2,500 (based on the tax year 86/87).

Joint applicants should sign and give details separately. This offer is only open to residents over 18 years old (not open to the residents of the Republic of Ireland).

To: Duménil Unit Trust Management Limited, 54 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1JT.

I wish to invest £ (minimum £1,000) in the Duménil French Growth Fund at Fixed Price of 100p per unit. The selling price will apply to applications received after the Fixed Offer closes on October 17, 1986. Please make cheques payable to Duménil Unit Trust Management Limited.

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## French speciality for the British investor

### UNIT TRUSTS

Britain's first authorized unit trust to concentrate exclusively on the French stock market is to be launched this weekend.

The Dumenil Growth Fund is to be marketed by the French financial institution Dumenil Leble. Hand on its heels in a few days from now, a second France-only equity fund will make its debut. It comes from the Dutch banking group EBC AMRO.

The minimum investment in the Dumenil fund is £1,000. £500 in the EBC AMRO fund. These launches highlight just how specialized the unit trust industry has become.

Unit trust groups no longer make a big play of broadly based funds designed to maximize the spread of risk. Instead, the emphasis has shifted firmly towards specialization led by marketing hype.

Highly specialized funds can perform well and, provided investors keep a sharp eye on price movements, they can make handsome profits.

But you must be prepared to act quickly in the light of market movements because the more specialized the fund, the more likely it is to be either at the top or the bottom of the performance tables. The accompanying table illustrates this vividly.

It shows that Australian equity unit trusts have been a disaster area during the past 12 months, but have set an uncharacteristically cracking pace during September 1986. Funds specializing in other comparatively small markets, such as Singapore, or in highly volatile sectors such as gold, rarely chart a middle course either.

Single European country specialization, of which the

Dumenil Leble and EBC AMRO funds are the most recent examples, have been available for just over 12 months. The trend started in September 1985 with West German funds and was followed earlier this year by a fund specializing in Dutch equities, also from EBC AMRO.

Stephen Lansdown, a unit trust adviser, welcomes single European country funds because they allow him to build a fairly wide portfolio for clients. He cautions, however, that because individual continental European markets are relatively small, the funds concentrating on them can get into difficulty much more quickly than a general European fund.

The French market capitalization represents about only 1.5 per cent of total continental European capitalization.

Nigel Ledebor, of GT Investment Management, which was one of the pioneers of German funds, is positive on prospects for the French market. His optimism is based on a healthy outlook for corporate profits, coupled with the French government's privatization programme.

He is also convinced that sterling will remain in a downturn against EMS currencies, including the French franc, so UK investors could benefit from a currency realignment.

Consuelo Brooks, of the unit trust group Mercury Fund Managers, regards France as one of the more attractive European economies for UK investors and said that while one should never be relaxed about the political scene in France, politics is not a major factor in the investment equation now.

So the consensus is that



France represents a good, if speculative, opportunity for UK investors.

That being so, Dumenil Leble and EBC AMRO are unlikely to have a cosy duopoly on French funds for long. GT said it has no plans in this direction, but the French bank Société Générale is working on launch plans for its own UK-based unit trust to specialize in the French market.

This will complement its existing Second Marche Fund which is designed mainly for institutional investors who want a stake in the French equivalent of the USM.

But the clear message of highly specialized funds, whether it is France or Australia or gold, is that you cannot invest your money and simply forget about it.

Timing of both buying and selling is of the essence. It is also vital to remember that highly specialized funds are only for your spare cash.

That way, you will be delighted if your money doubles over just one year, but not devastated if it halves in value.

Peter Gartland

### UNIT TRUST PERFORMANCE

As at September 30, 1986

THE BEST			
One Month		One Year	
Waverley Pac Basin	+40.9	Legal & Gen Far East	+126.6
Garmore Australian	+25.3	Country Japan Growth	+136.3
Garmore Gold Shares	+25.2	San Life Japan Growth	+124.1
M & G Gold & General	+20.8	Baring First Europe	+110.2
Schroder Gold	+20.8	Dunedin Far East	+110.1
Waverley Aust Gold	+20.2	Mercury Japan	+108.2
Target Gold	+17.9	Suisse Gen Europe	+107.9
M & G Aust & General	+17.5	Prudential Holborn Eur	+107.2
Henderson Australian	+17.4	Sentinel Jap Tech&Gen	+107.2
Barclays Unicorn Aust	+16.8	Britannia Japan Port	+105.7

THE WORST			
One Month		One Year	
Equitable Units N Amer	-10.8	Sis Smaller Companies	-12.0
Hambros Bank UT N Amer	-10.8	Wardley Smir Companies	-12.3
GT Unit Man Tech & Gwth	-11.0	Baltic Australian	-13.8
Openheimer Pacific Gwth	-11.1	Heaton Canada Growth	-15.7
Save & Pros Glt & Fxd	-11.1	Tyndal Australian Sess	-16.7
Equity & Law Glt & Fxd	-11.2	Target Commodity	-17.6
Cherwell Med Glt & Fxd	-11.2	Baillie Gifford Tech	-17.7
GT Unit Mngs US & Gen	-11.6	MIM Britannia Uni Envy	-18.2
Lawson Fd Mngs Amer Gwth	-11.6	Target Energy	-28.5
Thornhill UK & General	-17.0	Target Australian	-43.9

One Month after offer to offer  
One Year after offer to offer

Source: Capital Statistics

## Diners who present the bill

Eating too much take-away food can play havoc with your waistline, but finding an unpleasant object in a hamburger and French fries is an incident that no one would relish.

Earlier this year a customer bought several take-away portions of hamburger and chips from McDonald's in Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

As he was eating the French fries, he discovered that his mouth was bleeding. He had cut his tongue on a small triangular segment of glass. Other pieces of glass were found in the chips.

The incident was reported to the local environmental health officer and a prosecution was brought against the hamburger chain under Section 2 of the Food Act 1984.

The Act says it is a criminal offence to sell "to a purchaser's prejudice, any food which is not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser". McDonald's lost the case, was fined £1,000 and had to pay £75 costs. The company

### 'We did take precautions'

described the incident as a "freak accident".

A McDonald's spokesman said: "One of the heat bulbs above the fry station exploded. It has never happened before. The fry station was immediately taken out of action and completely dismantled, and all the parts were taken away and cleaned."

"When it was put back together again, it was checked again, to ensure it was free from glass. A piece of glass must have lodged somewhere and worked itself loose."

"We did take precautions to the best of our ability and knowledge. We regret the incident very much."

The environmental health officer confirmed that his inspection did not reveal any



Misfortune among the French fries: it cost this McDonald's restaurant more than £1,000

more pieces of glass. There were also no other breaches of the food regulations.

Food is subject to much more control than other goods. Recently, the owner of a Chinese take-away, The Bamboo Gardens in Cathedral Road, Cardiff, had 22 separate summonses issued against her under the food hygiene regulations.

She was fined a total of £2,200, being £100 for every one of the 22 offences. She also had to pay £100 costs.

Where a prosecution is brought by a local authority, the customer usually stands to get nothing from it. If he wants compensation, he will have to bring his own separate legal action.

According to one environmental health officer, only about 10 to 20 per cent of consumers decide to pursue their case. In order to succeed, a customer almost always has to prove negligence—in other words, that there was a breach of a duty of care owed to him, which caused him harm.

In one case, a family went to an Indian restaurant and ordered some lemonade for the children. They were given cleaning fluid instead. The owners of the restaurant were successfully prosecuted by the local authority.

### Proving negligence can be difficult

cause of a more recent claim for damages. A customer had a drink in a pub. The pub

had just cleaned out the barrels with a caustic solution. The customer drank some of the beer which contained the solution, and he claimed damages from the pub for the terrible stomach pains and worry that he suffered.

His solicitor explained: "I was called out to the client to take what I was told was a death-bed statement. When I arrived, he was sitting up in bed watching the television! None the less, he was off work for a week. He got £300 damages in an out-of-court settlement."

Proving negligence can be very difficult. A woman recently fell over in a London department store. She had

slipped on a tomato on the floor and fractured her hip.

She is in her late fifties and as a result of the accident she will not be able to work again. The store argued that a tomato on the floor did not mean it was negligent. The customer finally accepted £10,000 offered by the store as a gesture of goodwill, but with no admission of liability.

It is not just for physical injury that you can claim damages. One solicitor said: "There are many instances where the injury is small but the worry is big."

"In one case my client, a porter in a hospital, was clearing up the debris. The syringes that had been used in an operation had not been packed away properly and pierced into my client's thigh. The injury was insignificant but he got £250 in an out-of-court settlement just for the worry of it all."

One final piece of advice. If you do decide to bring a case for compensation, make sure you use a solicitor specializing in the subject. It is a complicated area of the law, where ignorance is far from bliss.

Susan Fieldman

## Which investment offers the potential of a top performing unit trust and guarantees that your original investment is secure?

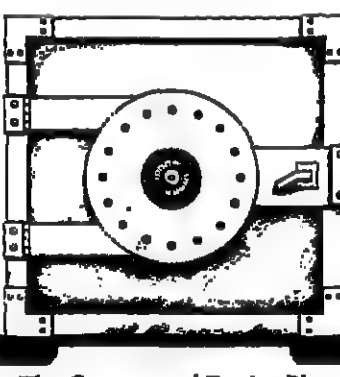
More and more people are becoming aware of the opportunities of investing in the exciting world of stocks and shares, but some are concerned that their savings may be at risk.

To provide protection for investors Garmore has designed Safeguard—one of the first Guaranteed Equity Plans of its kind allowing investment in the stock markets of the world, safe in the knowledge that the original investment is secure.

**How the Plan Works**  
By combining in one investment the growth potential of a unit trust and a guaranteed investment with a life assurance company, Safeguard allows you to capitalise, over 5 years, on the growth opportunities of investing in stocks and shares without risking your original investment.

**The Guaranteed Element**  
The greater part (68%) of your money is invested by General Portfolio to provide a guaranteed return after five years. This ensures that your original investment will be returned to you intact in five years time.

### SAFEGUARD



The Guaranteed Equity Plan

#### The Growth Element

The balance (32%) of your money will be used to purchase units in a fund—the Safeguard Fund—established by the life assurance company for this Plan and invested exclusively in units in the Garmore Global Fund. This top performing unit trust was launched in 1973, and is now valued at over £4.2 million. It is well placed to take advantage of investment opportunities around the world.

#### Your Reward

The units allocated to the growth element provide your profit and remember, your original investment is secure. (The price of the Safeguard units will be published daily in the Financial Times.)

An investment linked to unit trusts can be more rewarding than leaving your money on deposit with a bank or building society. £1,000 invested in Garmore Global Fund on 1st September 1981 would now be worth £2,924\* (an average growth rate of approximately 24% pa) whereas the same investment in a building society account could be worth £1,521\*. Past performance does not guarantee future performance, but investors can be confident in Garmore's international expertise.

**How do I apply?**  
Simply complete the attached Application Form and return it with your cheque to your professional adviser or to: SAFEGUARD, General Portfolio Life Insurance PLC, Valley House, Crossbrook Street, Cheshunt, Herts, EN8 8JH. Telephone enquiries: Freephone 0800-289321

\*Assumes reinvested interest and a 10% annual return. The rate shown is 2% above the ordinary share account rate with a 10% discount. Figures as at September 1986 to September 1986.

General Information Safeguard is underwritten by General Portfolio Life Insurance PLC, who issue all the documentation. General Portfolio will also provide a valuation of your plan on request and deal with any queries that may arise.

The plan is designed to run for five years and the guarantee is that you will be entitled to receive a back not less than your original investment at the end of a five year period or on your death. Nevertheless should it be necessary you may cash in your plan early and you will receive the full value of the Safeguard Unit allocated to your plan, as well as the surrender value of the guaranteed element of your plan which will depend on prevailing interest rates.

At the end of five years the total amount of your original investment will be returned to you plus a sum equal to the full value of your Safeguard Units. Alternatively you have the option to reinvest your money. All the details will be set out on the end of the plan so that you can choose which option suits you best.

There are no management charges on the guaranteed element of your investment. General Portfolio will purchase units in the Garmore Global Fund to provide the growth element. The

Garmore Global Fund currently has an annual management charge of 1.5% (plus VAT) of the value of the fund plus an annual charge of 1.5% on the value of the assets—equivalent to 3% on the value of units at the offer price. The Safeguard Unit price calculated by General Portfolio will include these charges.

Your investment will accumulate within the plan together with reinvested income. An allowance is made for capital gains tax at the rate currently applicable in the life assurance companies. This will be reflected in the unit price calculated by General Portfolio. General Portfolio makes no additional management charges.

**Personal Taxation** No personal liability to tax arises during the five year term. For the standard rate taxpayer there is no liability to tax either on the guaranteed element or on the growth element of your investment if you are subject to higher rate tax or are eligible for mortgage tax relief an additional liability may arise but only when the proceeds are taken. In explanatory notes available on request and if necessary you should consult your professional adviser.

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## FAMILY MONEY/6

## The self-help groups with the tax advantages built in



Nothing is certain in this world, said Benjamin Franklin, except death and taxes. Death does indeed appear inevitable, but taxes can, just occasionally, be circumvented.

One possibility is to invest in a friendly society. These institutions originally developed in the last century as self-help groups for workers. Members contributed to a mutual fund, which would provide benefits in the event of sickness or death.

Victorian government approval of the self-help mentality, and, among other encouragements, allowed the societies a tax exemption on their investments. Although their original purpose was subsequently superseded by the advent of the Welfare State, the tax advantages remained, and led to the creation of new societies in more recent times.

The Inland Revenue kept a single contribution is also possible

wary eye on these to prevent any abuse of the privilege, and societies established post-1974 have been strictly limited in the contracts they can offer. But the real body blow, to new and old alike, was dealt two years ago, when the Chancellor cut the limits on tax-exempt business quite drastically.

As things stand now, friendly societies can issue tax-exempt life assurance policies with a sum assured — that is, the amount payable on death — of no more than £750. The standard format is a 10-year endowment policy, which is primarily a savings plan, though it does include this small amount of life cover.

The premiums for this work out at £100 a year, or £9 a month. It is also possible, in some cases, to pay a single contribution, usually £300. This is used to buy a temporary annuity, which in turn

funds the annual premiums. At the end of 10 years, the proceeds of the policy may be taken completely tax-free. Cashing in a plan sooner than that, however, will incur penalties. For the first seven and a half years, the society may return only premiums paid to date, and at all times there is liable to be a deduction for administration charges.

On the other hand, it is usually possible to continue a plan beyond the 10-year mark, and at that stage it can be cashed in at any time without penalty.

When it comes to investing funds, friendly societies do not have an entirely free hand, as 50 per cent must be placed in so-called "narrow range" instruments. These include gilts, fixed-interest securities and local authority loans. In other words, safety, rather than speculation, is the order of the day.

Within that, however, there are different schools of thought as to the level of safety. Some societies choose to invest entirely in building society deposits, while others opt for unit-linked funds, or a combination of the two.

The advantage of the unit-linked route is that it offers the chance of capital appreciation, while building society investments attract only interest. However, the initial charges tend to be more expensive, amounting sometimes to as much as 75 per cent of the first year's premium. Of course, units can also go down in value as well as up, so the choice boils down to how much risk the policyholder is prepared to accept.

With the low premium level, friendly society policies would be well suited for use as children's savings plans. That this market has not been more widely tapped is due to two factors.

First, the post-1974 societies may sell only to those aged 18 and over. Secondly, the Revenue has shown a readiness to clamp down on such selling by the older institutions.

Towards the end of last year, the Tunbridge Wells Equitable joined with Dominion Financial Management to bring out a Baby Bond, designed for children up to 18. This was the usual £100-a-year 10-year policy, but with the added advantage that if premiums were covenanted, by a grandparent, for instance, the child could claim back the tax on them.

This proved sufficiently popular to sell about 11,500 contracts within a few months, but the very success proved to be its downfall. The Revenue forced it to be withdrawn, effectively on the grounds that children's policies would qualify for tax

exemption only provided they were not marketed on a "commercial" scale.

Whatever that may mean — and no one, including the Revenue, seems entirely sure — the net result is that the Baby Bond has been missed as a taxable policy. It does include one or two extra options, but the main attraction, the tax-exempt element, has been lost.

Other societies appear to have taken heed of the warning. Time Assurance, for example, was offering a children's policy for a while, but has since withdrawn it. With premium levels so low, it is difficult to make the product cost-effective if it cannot be widely promoted.

The same argument, of course, applies to plans aimed at adults. The costs of marketing the contracts are disproportionate to the small contributions that can be made.

### Several hybrid schemes available

However, an important concession was granted to the newer societies in last year's Finance Act. They are now allowed, like their older counterparts, to write taxable business. This gives them scope to offer plans with higher premiums, usually up to £300 a year, on a part taxable, part tax-exempt basis.

Several of these hybrid schemes are now available. Some are provided in conjunction with an insurance company, such as the Twice Tax Free Plan offered by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Friendly Society together with M.L.A. Others, such as that of Family Assurance, are entirely in-house affairs.

The first £100 of every annual premium is assigned to a tax-exempt fund, and follows the standard rules on cashing in and so forth. The remainder, being taxable, is more flexible. At the end of the 10-year-term, premiums can be stopped but the money left invested to appreciate further, or by paying a nominal premium to keep the policy in force, the investor can take partial withdrawals, tax-free, as an income.

With the higher contribution level and greater freedom, the hybrid offers more scope than the wholly exempt policy, while still making the most of the tax advantages. Obviously, with only £100 a year free of tax, there are no fortunes to be made at the Revenue's expense.

However, any gift from the taxman is worth a second look, and a hybrid plan in particular can be a worthwhile home for long-term savings.

Liz Walkington

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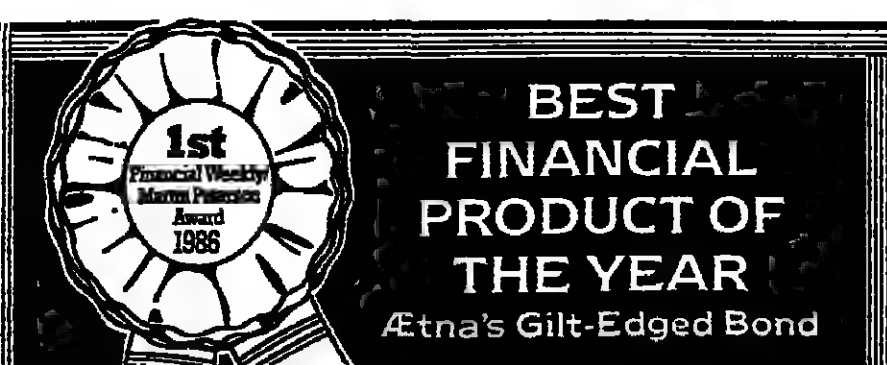
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## RACING: CALLAGHAN'S TOP TWO-YEAR-OLD MANSOOF TO HOLD UPPER HAND IN MIDDLE PARK STAKES

## Eddery and Tremblant poised for notable Cambridgeshire double

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Tremblant is napped to win the William Hill Cambridgeshire Handicap at Newmarket today and thus emulate Steropio and Prince de Galles, the only horses to have won the first leg of the autumn double twice in succession since the war.

Baronet, with whom Tremblant has a lot in common, won it twice recently but with a year in between.

Like Baronet, Tremblant is a seasoned campaigner equal to this sort of task. They also hail from Epsom but from different stables.

Ron Smyth, Tremblant's trainer, is a wily veteran who has forgotten more than most of us will ever know about the game. So when he says with a nod and a knowing wink that he has never had a horse better in his life it is high time to sit up and take notice.

Earlier this season, Smyth gave Tremblant the chance. "He is in the best possible shape. He will love the going, last the distance and mark my words he will stretch them all."

Yesterday his big-race jockey, Pat Eddery, added weight to the case when he said most emphatically that he would not swap the ride on Tremblant with anybody, not even Dallas whom he rode to that convincing victory in the Britannia Stakes at Royal Ascot.

But Eddery does admit to being afraid of Dallas at his best and wary, too, of Luca Cumani's other runner, Al Basmahma.

When last seen, four weeks ago, Tremblant put up a stunning performance even though he finished only fourth. The race was the group three September Stakes over a

mile and three furlongs at Kempton and he looked like winning it for a while until lack of stamina told towards the end. As it was he still beaten only three lengths by such accomplished performers as Dabistan, Bakharoff and Rakaposhi King.

Before that, he had run equally well to finish third in the group three Hungerford Stakes over seven furlongs at Newbury.

Back now to what I regard as his optimum trip, Tremblant should give his supporters a great run, carrying just 2lb more than when he waltzed away with the prize 12 months ago.

As for Cumani's pair, Dallas will strip far fitter than he was beaten two lengths by Inisny at Goodwood midway through last month. That was his first race for nearly 12 weeks because he had to be laid-off after being struck into at Ascot.

Likewise, Al Basmahma is reckoned to be better now than he was at either Newbury in August or Doncaster in September as it is a gross horse who needs plenty of hard graft. He, too, needed those races also after an enforced break.

My other principal fancies are Pasticcio, who looked unlucky at Doncaster last time and the much improved Power Bender, who could turn out to be a blot on this handicap even with a penalty.

The Tattersalls Middle Park Stakes has all the makings of a great duel between the Eddery brothers, Pat and Paul, riding Mansooof and Mosti Welcome, respectively.

Both horses boast two victories over today's course and distance. In my view,

Mansooof's July and Gimcrack Stakes form just gives Pat a fine chance of seeing off Paul. Later in the afternoon it should be Walter Swinburn's turn to get a welcome boost to his confidence in readiness for tomorrow's big date in Paris by winning the Sun Chariot Stakes at Singletta.

Talking of Paris, and the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, I am swayed by the Gallic confidence behind Bering who broke the track record at Chantilly in June when he won the French Derby. So he is clearly not devoid of either pace or stamina nor to mention class. Furthermore, he has had a truly classic Arc preparation from Critique Head and her father, Alec.

It remains my contention that Dancing Brave is a mile and a quarter horse of the highest class and that Bering could just prove too strong for him in the 12th and last furlong tomorrow. Dancing Brave certainly appeared to be coming to the end of his tether at Ascot in July even though he did manage to win the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes over tomorrow's distance.

Finally, forget not that at Chepstow, Timeform are sponsoring a valuable hurdle race for four-year-olds to coincide with the publication of their annual commentary on the past jumping season. Chasers and Hurdles £5,86 (£49.75), which is now on sale.

There is no better way of brushing up one's knowledge in preparation for the winter than thumbing the pages of this scholarly review, which remains a must for anyone seriously interested in the sport.



Ron Smyth's Tremblant, who is fancied to complete a second consecutive success in Newmarket's Cambridgeshire Handicap, the first leg of the autumn double

## Kalaglow colt catches the eye

The top price of the morning session of the final day of the Newmarket Higher Yearling Sales yesterday was 240,000 guineas paid by the local trainer, Tom Jones for a son of the Eclipse and King George winner Kalaglow.

This strongly made colt was bought after by Kalaglow's trainer, Gay Harwood, and he had to settle for second place behind Jones, who was acting for Hamdan Al Maktoum's Shadwell Estates.

The youngster is only the second colt of the Michael Smyth-trained May Hill Stakes winner Eusebius and his

first foal, a sister to this colt, is in training with Willie Jarvis. Paul Webster, of the Curragh Bloodstock Agency, outbid another agent, George Blackwell, to acquire a High Top colt at 100,000 guineas. He was acting for a new American client at Lambourn-based Barry Hills.

The second foal of the named mare Just One Week was an attractive Mummery's Pet colt, who fetched 100,000 guineas from Sheikh Mohammed's racing manager Anthony Stroud.

Another mare whose first foal sold well was Koketka and her way filly by Stop the Music made 135,000 guineas. She was bought by the Saudi owner Fahd Salman, who outbid the Lambourn trainer Ray Laing.

Salman will have this filly trained by Paul Cole. Sure Blade's sire Kris was responsible for a handsome bay colt from the Duke of Roxburgh's Plover Stud and this one made 150,000 guineas when bought by Lambourn-based Barry Hills.

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## Encouragement the Abdulla camp

Dancing Brave's jockey Pat Eddery was quickly off the mark at Newmarket yesterday, winning the first two races on Pollenite and Mythen, both owned by Khaled Abdulla and trained by Jeremy Tree.

The High Line colt, carrying the division of the Westley Maiden Stakes, struck the front when meeting the rising ground and raced clear inside the final furlong to beat the 50-1 shot Tiquegreen by two lengths.

Eddery was following up Thursday's victory for the same stable on Valuable Witness in the Jockey Club Cup, and Tree said: "Fortunately, Valuable Witness is fine this morning, and his legs are all right. Pollenite ran quite well first time out and looks a nice staying time out and looks a nice staying prospect, but I don't know how good the opposition was today."

The winner was bred by the owner, whose Bellotto, also trained by Tree, is a confirmed runner for the William Hill Dewhurst Stakes.

Ray Cochrane, injured at

Goodwood on Tuesday, was passed fit by the course doctor before racing, but could face only eight on Luca Cumani's newcomer Shafiq in the opener. Cochrane rides the fancied Dallas for Cumani in today's Cambridgeshire.

Pat Eddery kept up the pressure when completing a double on Mythen in the United Handicap.

Results page 38

After Prince Orac had taken the field along, followed by Autumn Flutter and Eddery swept the latter into the lead coming to the two-furlong marker, and drew clear to win the Asian Cup by two and a half lengths.

Mythen started his season with two successive victories in the South but disappointed at York and again on St. Leger day at Doncaster. Tree said: "I sold Pat to ride him differently today". Eddery had Mythen much closer to the leaders

## Conditions favourable for Riyda to collect

From our Irish Racing Correspondent

The Aga Khan, who has such a strong presence in tomorrow's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, spreads his interests still wider over the weekend. One of his English trainers, Falke Johnson Houghton, has sent over to Ireland the Aga's three-year-old filly Riyda for a listed race at the Phoenix Park, the Fairy King Balmahon Stakes.

To date, Riyda has picked up less than £1,000 in win money but she has been placed in useful company and it was a good effort on her part to finish second to Gedeal at Kempton Park.

The other English runner, Sheer Luck, is not in the same class but a big danger to Riyda would appear to be Cockney Lass, unbeaten in three starts this term.

However, the 9lb allowance enjoyed by Riyda could give her the advantage. There is also an interesting English challenge for the group three C.L. Weld Park Stakes. This is a seven-furlong pattern

race for two-year-old fillies and Dermot Wells, whose father is commemorated in the title, is always keen to have a good runner. However, it is not a lot of his newcomer Sky Nymus to win from a field that includes seven previous winners.

The one that takes my eye here is Linda's Magic, already placed by her trainer, Robert Armstrong, to win three times.

Her most appealing piece of form, though, was her run in the Lower Stakes at York in which she finished third, beaten a total of three lengths by Polonia. On that occasion she had Sea Dora behind in fifth spot and should again combine those placings.

The big attraction at Downpatrick this afternoon is a man, not a horse, as the Champion pays his first visit to this north of Ireland track to ride Favourable Terms in the John Turner Car Imports Viceroy Jockeys' race.

## NEWMARKET

## Selections

By Mandarin	By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 Girotoando.	1.45 Girotoando.
2.20 Mansooof.	2.20 Mansooof.
2.55 TREMBLANT (nap).	2.55 Power Bender.
3.35 Singletta.	3.35 Singletta.
4.05 Dry Dock.	4.05 Norman Invader.
4.35 Below Zero.	4.35 Sir Arnold.

By Michael Seely

2.55 POWER BENDER (nap).	3.35 SANTI.
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The Times Private Handicapper's top ratings: 2.55 ATOKA.

## Guide to our new in-line racecard

105 (12) 0-0432 TIMEFORM (Mrs J. Ryley) 8 Hal 10-0. 8 West 6-0. 8-7-2

Racecard number. Draw in brackets. Colour figure. Owner in brackets. Trainer, age and form. Horse's name. D-distance. V-veteran. H-hood. C-course winner. D-distance winner. CO-course winner. B-best time. S-starting and distance winner. F-favourite in price.

Going: good to firm Draw: no advantage

1.45 CARLSBERG TROPHY (Nursery handicap: 2-Y-O: £2,701: 6) (13 runners)

103	11001	SAUCE DIABLE (Lord Portchester) W Hen 8-7.	W Carson	8-7
104	11002	MANDARIN (C) (Mrs E Macgregor) J Shaw 8-7.	R House	8-7
105	11003	KRYVALDE (M George) M Ryan 8-7.	P Robinson	8-7
106	11004	SHERIDAN (C) (Mrs J. Macgregor) J Shaw 8-7.	R House	8-7
107	11005	SHERIDAN (C) (Mrs J. Macgregor) J Shaw 8-7.	R House	8-7
108	11006	SHERIDAN (C) (Mrs J. Macgregor) J Shaw 8-7.	R House	8-7
109	11007	SHERIDAN (C) (Mrs J. Macgregor) J Shaw 8-7.	R House	8-7
110	11008	SHERIDAN (C) (Mrs J. Macgregor) J Shaw 8-7.	R House	8-7
111	11009	SHERIDAN (C) (Mrs J. Macgregor) J Shaw 8-7.	R House	8-7
112	11010	SHERIDAN (C) (Mrs J. Macgregor) J Shaw 8-7.	R House	8-7
113	11011	SHERIDAN (C) (Mrs J. Macgregor) J Shaw 8-7.	R House	8-7
114	11012	SHERIDAN (C) (Mrs J. Macgregor) J Shaw 8-7.	R House	8-7
115	11013	SHERIDAN (C) (Mrs J. Macgregor) J Shaw 8-7.	R House	8-7
116	11014	SHERIDAN (C) (Mrs J. Macgregor) J Shaw 8-7.	R House	8-7
117	11015	SHERIDAN (C) (Mrs J. Macgregor) J Shaw 8-7.	R House	8-7
118	11016	SHERIDAN (C) (Mrs J. Macgregor) J Shaw 8-7.	R House	8-7
119	11017	SHERIDAN (C) (Mrs J. Macgregor) J Shaw 8-7.	R House	8-7
120	11018	SHERIDAN (C) (Mrs J. Macgregor) J Shaw 8-7.	R House	8-7
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## YACHTING

# Easy opener for Crusader as opponents steer into trouble

From Barry Pickthall, Fremantle

Harry Cudmore and his British crew aboard White Crusader open their account in the America's Cup trials tomorrow in what looks to be an easy match against the radical Gary Mull designed USA-11, skippered by Tom Blackaller, from San Francisco.

While the British squad were giving their Howlett design a final once-over yesterday, after winning 13 of their 14 informal races against other contenders during the past fortnight, the Golden Gate challengers were still puzzling how to solve the steering problems with their twin-riggered USA 11.

The boat, which had to be cut in half and have an 8½-inch fillet welded on in midships, after sagging out of shape during construction, is one of the first 12-metre designs to be fitted with rudders at both bow and stern. But according to the American commentator Gary Johnson, who crewed for Blackaller aboard the unsuccessful American 12-metre defender three years ago, it will take another month before the crew have the two fillets linked up correctly.

Racing out in Gage Roads over two separate courses, the five-month long Cup programme opens tomorrow with Yves Pajot's little-rated Challenge France racing against the American-entered Eagle, from Newport Harbour Yacht Club, California, skippered by the Olympic Games gold medalist Don Davis, and a head-to-head between the Agn Khan's Azura and the Marc Pajot skippered French Kiss, whose crew spent the day touching up paintwork after colliding with Canada II during a practice start on Thursday.

In other matches tomorrow Dennis Conner's Stars and

## A challenge for rivals

By a Special Correspondent

Six boats in the Silk Cut multihull challenge race, which starts today off Brighton, will carry their nation's colours in a special team competition between old yachting rivals, the British and the French.

The British team consists of the 60 ft trimaran, Red Star, skippered by Don Davis, and the two brightest stars of British multihull racing, Apricot and Paragon, also 60 ft trimarans. Tony Bullimore will skipper Apricot as usual but, for multihull enthusiasts, the re-appearance of Paragon under Mike Whipp will be a welcome sight. No sponsor could be found in Britain for the boat and it was thought she had been sold into French hands. Whipp has

## FOR THE RECORD

### ASIAN GAMES

ATHLETICS: Final 200m: 1. C. Jackson (S. Korea) 27.15sec. 500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 1:58.00. 1000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 4:15.00. 1500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 7:45.00. 2000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 11:15.00. 2500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 15:45.00. 3000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 20:15.00. 3500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 24:45.00. 4000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 29:15.00. 4500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 33:45.00. 5000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 38:15.00. 5500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 42:45.00. 6000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 47:15.00. 6500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 51:45.00. 7000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 56:15.00. 7500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 60:45.00. 8000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 65:15.00. 8500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 69:45.00. 9000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 74:15.00. 9500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 78:45.00. 10000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 83:15.00. 10500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 87:45.00. 11000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 92:15.00. 11500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 96:45.00. 12000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 101:15.00. 12500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 105:45.00. 13000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 110:15.00. 13500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 114:45.00. 14000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 119:15.00. 14500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 123:45.00. 15000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 128:15.00. 15500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 132:45.00. 16000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 137:15.00. 16500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 141:45.00. 17000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 146:15.00. 17500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 150:45.00. 18000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 155:15.00. 18500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 159:45.00. 19000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 164:15.00. 19500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 168:45.00. 20000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 173:15.00. 20500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 177:45.00. 21000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 182:15.00. 21500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 186:45.00. 22000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 191:15.00. 22500m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 195:45.00. 23000m: 1. K. Jones (S. Korea) 200:15.00. 23500m: 1. K. Jones (S. 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## SPORT

# British hopes are still alive after Lyle's late stand

By Mitchell Platt

Sandy Lyle recovered from the brink of defeat in the Suntory world match-play championship at Wentworth yesterday as Severiano Ballesteros beat a hasty, and unexpected, retreat.

Lyle extended the excitement on an afternoon of high drama by dramatically clawing his way to a 38-hole victory over Tommy Nakajima, of Japan, after being two down with only two holes to play. He moved through when Nakajima took four to get down from the edge at the second extra hole, then said: "I'm absolutely shattered. It was a tremendous match, a joy to play in."

Lyle will not, as might have been expected, meet Ballesteros in the semi-finals today but Roger Davis, of Australia, Davis delivered the most surprising result of the quarter-finals by inflicting a crushing 7 and 6 defeat on Ballesteros, the defending champion.

Jack Nicklaus, however, will take on Greg Norman in the other semi-final. Nicklaus made a mockery of his own contention that he could no longer be regarded a serious contender by producing golf of the highest calibre to beat the young Spaniard, Jose-Maria Olazabal, 5 and 4. Norman lacked his usual authority but he still comfortably overcame Japan's Joe Ozaki, 4 and 2.

The bill of fare on offer at Wentworth yesterday looked inviting from the moment the sun penetrated the early morning haze and, between them, the players served up a delicious variety of intense competitiveness and virtuoso shot-making.

Lyle and Nakajima reserved the biggest interest for the record crowd of 16,330 by gathering 27 birdies and four eagles between them in an extraordinary encounter. It exceeded the previous world match play

record of 18 birdies and four eagles established by Tony Jacklin and Lee Trevino in 1972.

Jacklin eventually lost that pulsating contest but Lyle's 11th-hour victory keeps alive the prospect of a first British success in a championship.

## Second round results

R Davis (Aus) bt S Ballesteros (Sp), 7 and 6  
S Lyle (GB) bt T Nakajima (Japan) at 38th  
J Nicklaus (US) bt J-M Olazabal (Sp), 5 and 4  
G Norman (Aus) bt N Ozaki (Japan), 4 and 2

## Morning

Ballesteros 4 3 5 4 3 4 5 4 5 = 37  
3 4 4 4 2 3 4 4 4 = 32 = 69

## Davis

5 3 5 4 2 3 4 4 4 = 34  
3 4 4 4 2 4 3 5 4 = 33 = 67

## Afternoon

Ballesteros 4 3 4 6 3 5 4 5 4 = 38  
3 4 4

## Lyle

4 3 4 4 2 4 4 3 4 = 32  
3 3 4

## Morning

Nakajima 5 3 3 3 2 4 4 4 4 = 32  
3 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 = 33 = 65

## Lyle

4 2 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 = 32  
3 4 4 3 3 4 3 5 4 = 33 = 65

## Afternoon

Nakajima 4 4 4 4 2 4 3 4 3 = 32  
2 3 4 4 2 4 4 5 4 = 32 = 64

## Lyle

4 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 5 = 30  
3 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 3 = 34 = 64

\* equals birdie † equals eagle

## Semi-final draw

R Davis v S Lyle; Nicklaus v Norman

which is now in its 23rd year. There was little to choose between Lyle and Nakajima in the morning, when both players were round in 65, as they exchanged each of the first six holes, then four more on the inward half, to eventually come into lunch all square.

Lyle, however, quickly distanced himself from Nakajima in the afternoon by equalling another world

match play record. He collected five birdies and one eagle in a glorious run from the second hole, by which time he was four up. Nakajima then launched a dramatic counter-attack by winning four holes in a row from the eighth. Then he moved ahead when Lyle took three putts at the 13th, and he stretched his advantage by holing from fully 40 feet for a two at the uphill 14th.

Lyle reached the 17th still two down. He won that hole with a pitch to five feet for a birdie, then squared the match by making a putt of 45 feet across the last green for an eagle three after Nakajima had put his approach into a bunker.

Davis progressed as Ballesteros, suffering from a cold, relinquished another of the crowns he so cherishes. But it is turning out to be a vintage year for the affable Davis. He won the PGA championship at Wentworth in May, then helped Australia to victory in the Dunhill Cup at St Andrew's last week. He said: "I quit the game six years ago, when I was suffering from the yips, but a business venture failed, and I was hurt financially to the tune of £160,000, so I had to come back. I am glad that I did."

Davis was in command after winning the ninth hole in the morning to move three holes ahead and Ballesteros was unable to elbow his way back in the afternoon when Davis added a further five birdies to the seven that he collected in the morning.

Nicklaus struck the ball with such purity that Olazabal was unable to arrest his slide after falling four behind after nine holes against the US Masters champion.

## Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	471	4	10	186	3
2	155	3	11	376	4
3	452	4	12	483	5
4	591	5	13	441	4
5	191	3	14	179	3
6	344	4	15	498	4
7	399	4	16	380	4
8	358	4	17	571	5
9	450	4	18	512	5

Out 3,361 35 In 3,584 37

Total yardage: 6,945 Par: 72

## Douglas dazzles at last

Kitrina Douglas, the former British amateur champion from Bristol ended a two-year lean spell by winning the Mitsubishi Colt Cars Jersey Open championship at Royal Jersey yesterday.

Miss Douglas set a tour-

namant record with a final round of 69, including five birdies, for a six under par aggregate of 278 to beat six strokes clear of Peggy Conley, the American challenger, and collect the £3,000 winner's cheque.

## RACING

### No luck of the draw

Dancing Brave, Britain's leading contender for the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, has been given the worst possible draw for tomorrow's race at Longchamp.

The colt's trainer, Guy Harwood, said at Newmarket yesterday: "How unlucky can you be. He's my first Arc runner and gets drawn 15 of 15. I'm also unhappy to hear that, contrary to reports, they

watered the course at Longchamp yesterday."

The other British challengers - Shahrazad, Shadani and Dhihsan - are better drawn in stalls nine, five and four respectively. Bering, the No.1 French hope, is drawn 14.

The official going is good to firm. Arc card and preview, page 37. Other racing, pages 36 and 38.

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## SHOOTING

### Five-year ban for McDonald

By John Goodbody

The Scottish Shooting Council has banned Robin McDonald, the pistol marksman, for five years because he took beta-blockers during the Commonwealth Games last July.

McDonald, aged 56, is the first Briton to be found positive for dope in any sport at either the Olympic or Commonwealth Games. He had said he had been taking the drug under prescription for a heart condition for 10 years.

But McDonald has told *The Times* that he had signed a form before the random test in Edinburgh stating that he had taken no form of medication before the event.

Beta-blockers were banned in May 1985 by the International Shooting Union (IUS) because of widespread misuse by marksmen seeking to stop tremors and slow their heart beats.

## SNOOKER

### Hughes fights back after early setback

By a Correspondent

Eugene Hughes, who beat the three-times world champion Steve Davis in the previous round, revealed his determination to reach the BCF £175,000 international final as he recovered from a slow start to lead Neal Foulds in their semi-final match at Stoke yesterday.

Hughes, who comes from Dublin but is based in Ilford, responded to the problem of losing the opening two frames to take four of the next five for a 4-3 interval lead.

With the scores level at 2-2 at the first interval, Hughes maintained his form after the break to take the next two for a 4-2 lead. That put the match favourite in trouble for he knew a 5-2 deficit after the first session would give him a major task against a player in such confident form. But Foulds, despite seeing Hughes make a break of 38, responded with a 46 to take the final frame of the session 71-39 to trail by just a single game with 10 more frames to play.



Happy in his work: Lyle enjoys himself at Wentworth yesterday (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

## RUGBY UNION

### Bishop suspended but he will seek 'justice' in court

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

The Welsh Rugby Union announced yesterday that David Bishop, the Pontypool scrum half, has been suspended from playing rugby until September 1 next year, but this is unlikely to be the last we shall hear of this whole sorry affair. Bishop, who will be 26 this month, is prepared to go to court in an attempt to avert what he sees as a miscarriage of justice.

The union met on Thursday evening to hear the advice of their disciplinary committee, who met earlier in the week after it had been established that Bishop's one-month jail sentence - imposed in September by Newport crown court after Bishop had pleaded guilty to a charge of common assault on Chris Jarman, the Newbridge lock - had been suspended for a year by the Appeal Court in London.

Ray Williams, the WRU secretary, said that the union suspension (effective from October 2 to August 31) was not imposed solely because Bishop had appeared in court

on a charge arising from violence on the rugby field. It was also, Mr Williams said, because he had originally denied involvement in the incident in which Jarman was punched unconscious. It was "conduct prejudicial to the interests of the union and the game".

At the same time the WRU castigated Pontypool and Old Illydians for selecting Bishop to play for them at a time when his appeal was still to be heard: "It is accepted that technically there was no reason why Bishop could not play but the whole issue was so sensitive that it would have been prudent not to have selected him until the matter had been fully settled," Mr Williams said.

Predictably the player himself, who was capped by Wales against Australia in 1984, was shocked and dismayed. "I am prepared to take this all the way to get some sort of fair play," Bishop said. "I have already told my solicitors I want to take the WRU to court if

that is the only way to get them to change their mind. It is a travesty as far as I am concerned. To be banned until next season has knocked me for six."

According to the WRU, however, there is no appeal. "He cannot appeal against the decision," Mr Williams said. "It is final. We have consulted our honorary solicitor on this matter."

The decision means that not only will Pontypool lose a fine player and one capable of lifting his team out of the common run, but Wales, even if they wished to do so, are unable to choose him in their squad for next year's World Cup in Australia. Not that such considerations should have had any part in the WRU's decision nor, rightly, have they.

It is a brave decision, entirely consistent with their declared hard-line policy against violence on the rugby field and it is to be applauded. It may be said that Bishop is, in any case, distinctly fortunate to be at liberty today; he pleaded not guilty in court to assault causing actual bodily harm, a charge which might have attracted a greater punishment.

The claims of natural justice being violated do not stand up either. It has been said that Bishop is being punished twice, by the court and by the union; this, of course, happens every day. People who commit robbery and are caught lose both their liberty and their livelihood; people who commit traffic offences may lose money, licence and, in some cases, livelihood. We all have responsibility for our actions and must bear the consequences.

## CYCLING

### Kelly takes overall lead in classic

From John Wilcockson, Cork at the top of the crowd-choked St Patrick's Hill in Cork.

Phil Anderson was the magnificent winner of the afternoon's 63-mile stage from Killarney, but the Australian was still badly placed overall because he lost an irredeemable four minutes to Kelly and Bauer in the savage 56-mile

leg around the Ring of Kerry earlier in the day. RESULTS: Stage 3A: Tripple to Killarney, 56 miles, 1 h 10 min, 2nd 2 hrs 10 min, 3rd 3 hrs 10 min, 4th 4 hrs 10 min, 5th 5 hrs 10 min, 6th 6 hrs 10 min, 7th 7 hrs 10 min, 8th 8 hrs 10 min, 9th 9 hrs 10 min, 10th 10 hrs 10 min, 11th 11 hrs 10 min, 12th 12 hrs 10 min, 13th 13 hrs 10 min, 14th 14 hrs 10 min, 15th 15 hrs 10 min, 16th 16 hrs 10 min, 17th 17 hrs 10 min, 18th 18 hrs 10 min, 19th 19 hrs 10 min, 20th 20 hrs 10 min, 21st 21 hrs 10 min, 22nd 22 hrs 10 min, 23rd 23 hrs 10 min, 24th 24 hrs 10 min, 25th 25 hrs 10 min, 26th 26 hrs 10 min, 27th 27 hrs 10 min, 28th 28 hrs 10 min, 29th 29 hrs 10 min, 30th 30 hrs 10 min, 31st 31 hrs 10 min, 32nd 32 hrs 10 min, 33rd 33 hrs 10 min, 34th 34 hrs 10 min, 35th 35 hrs 10 min, 36th 36 hrs 10 min, 37th 37 hrs 10 min, 38th 38 hrs 10 min, 39th 39 hrs 10 min, 40th 40 hrs 10 min, 41st 41 hrs 10 min, 42nd 42 hrs 10 min, 43rd 43 hrs 10 min, 44th 44 hrs 10 min, 45th 45 hrs 10 min, 46th 46 hrs 10 min, 47th 47 hrs 10 min, 48th 48 hrs 10 min, 49th 49 hrs 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